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Administrators' Notices, $5.00.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME VIII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1876. NUMBER 5.

The North Carolinian

POWER

JOB PRINTING

Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BALL CARDS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, BILLS OF FARE, WINE CARDS, LAW CARDS AND FORMS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS, DODGERS, STATEMENTS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

in the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—D. B. Bradford.
Commissioners—Jabez Pritchett, W. F. Martin, A. H. Whitesnb, C. B. Brothers, John L. Wood.
Treasurer—Geo. W. Bell.
Attorney—J. L. Ball.
Clerk—Wm. Knauss.
Constable—Monroe Wheelbee.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Wades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.

Judge—Hon. Miles L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. P. Wheelbee, of Elizabeth City.

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C. C. & W. F. POOL,

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Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

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This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon.

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept. and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

The Little Old Shoe.

Dear little Edna's wornout shoe!
There is the hole her toe peeped through!
Tiny shoe—with the knotted string—
Quaint little precious, speaking thing!
Tells of her witching joyous glee—
Her winning ways—and young years three.

Her sunlight hair—a halo shone!
Soft eyes of blue—a glory her own!
On my heart her fairy feet fall—
Still I hear her gentle voice call
On all our names—dear little child—
Wringing our hearts, e'en when she smiled!

Hush'd the music of her sweet song!
Which prattled joy, the whole day long.
Closed the eyes, so lovingly true,
Asleep in death, hidden from view,
She whom we watched, laid hopes and fears—
A memory now—enshrined in tears.

Her little shoe a talisman seems—
Weaving tender, entrancing dreams—
Wherein I see her angel face,
Feel her arms in a close embrace—
Her baby kiss and clinging love—
Winging my soul to spheres above!

EARLY LESSONS.

Though neither born in a garret nor bred in a kitchen, Jasper Jarvis was far from having first seen the light amid wealth. His father, a mechanic, while not the victim of great vices, could not boast of any prominent virtues; his mother, however, was a religious woman, living in the fear of God; every one of her thoughts being filled with an every increasing desire for well doing, both as a duty to herself and an example to all around her, and to teach her boy lessons of righteousness by examples and by precept; so that Jasper, while he had no bad examples from his father to corrupt his young mind, found plenty of sources of good in the observation of his mother's pure life.

But the day came when Jasper left the parental roof to seek a livelihood among strangers. On that day, as his mother placed on his forehead her last fervent kiss, her parting advice was to shun bad company and beware of evil counsels, words which in later years bore their fruit.

Once his own master, as boys love to say they are when they have gone beyond parental jurisdiction, Jasper's temper, manifested principally in the practice of daring public or private opinion, soon begun to overmaster him. It was not a sudden change from mildness to irascibility, but a gradual inclination to self-will.

At first, if the cause of irritation was not extremely marked, the good effects of his mother's early lessons asserted themselves and checked the rising anger; but with the fleeting years, as he grew older and became more accustomed to his life of self-reliance, his fits of passion became more pronounced.

Now that the restraining hand of his parental guide was no more there to direct him in the choice of pleasures and companions, his selections were made without much regard for ultimate consequences. To him the present became all; the future nothing. That class of young men, nice of dress and glib of speech, who usually lounge around corners and barroom doors, are ever on the alert to fresh victims—boys, particularly, with money to spend and easily misled. A few of that class soon enticed Jaster in their midst. The first step thus taken, his strides in their mode of life, habits, and vices, became rapid. At first only a passing vulgarism of speech then an inclination to idleness, and finally drink and the indulgence of accompanying passions.

Of the victim of an irascible temper the spirit of daring is a characteristic; the desire to appear fearless usually rules in his breast. There is a charm to him in the approbation of guilty companions at such exhibitions of self-will. And Jasper was often led into dissipation and recklessness by the challenges of his associates.

The jeers and taunts of his companions led him to enter a barroom; and when they applauded him for that act, and then dared him further, he raised the glass and rum passed his lips. His first drink caused him a few pangs of remorse, but that soon wore away under the laudatory words of his false friends; and if Jasper did not go down to the bottom of the scale of error and crime, it was due to an incident of his married life.

When he took a wife it was with the purpose, among others, to mend his ways, but little things in his domestic life, which to others would have been unworthy of even a passing notice, irritated him. His fretfulness returned; anger, oaths and self-misery followed, and the home he had promised to cheer was made desolate. The home-life road he had promised to strew with the flowers of patience and industry was blocked up by the thorns of passion and drink. The sweet tempered wife he had vowed to cherish, he almost abandoned; he blasted her hopes of joy and contentment, and wrecked her aspirations for happiness. In lieu of smiles and pleasant words, he gave her sour looks and blasphemous utterances, and though love for her existed in his heart, passion dulled it to imperceptibility. Their came little children to play around his knees and make sweet music with their innocent prattle, but Jasper understood no pleasures but debauchery and drink, and he turned away his little ones with cruel words, and often with blows.

Nothing that his wife did for him was ever acceptable; nothing she said possessed any charm; he came to hate the very voices that God had placed around him, and what, with unjust complaints, fault finding and cruel words spoken when under the influence of liquor, the poor, uncomplaining wife found life a burden indeed, and her tear swollen eyes and pale, hungry looking features told plainly that gaunt misery and deep wretchedness had crossed the threshold of the home, about whose protection and care he had perjured himself. Tears and entreaties sometimes recalled him back for a while to his old self; but the voices of his companions in debauchery, their taunts about allowing others to be his masters and dictate to him, and one glass," always turned him from the path of sobriety, industry and care of home, which he had but a moment before resolved to follow. Each succeeding deviation seemed to bring only increased misery for his family.

He had now a couple of boys, one of whom was aged about six years, and possessed of much intellect. To say that Jasper loved his children, as the world understands that term, would be claiming too much, for he would never have gone to any great sacrifice of pleasure for their sake; but he loved them after his own fashion—he would willingly have given up his life in their defense—yet he would not have denied himself a glass of rum to give them a pair of shoes, so overmastering was the passion for drink in him.

One day—it was a holiday. Thousands of people were abroad; jollity seemed to fill the very air, and musical sounds echoed on all sides. Jasper was alone with his wife in their wretched home. Their children had gone to the sidewalk to play, when a cry was heard—a cry of anguish—that to Jasper filled the air with a thousand heart rending echoes. His wife rushed to him, with several neighbors following at her heels:

"Jasper! husband! our little Eddie is dead! killed!"

It was too true.

While engaged in boyish sports, his oldest boy had been accidentally shot through the heart by a playmate with a their invitation to participate in "only loaded toy arm. Amid the desolation that spread over his home, Jasper sat silent and tearless, accepting this trial as an evidence of Divine wrath at his shortcomings. Thus believing in Providental punishment, he resolved to conquer his thirst for drink, and to attend more closely to the requirements of his home. The resolution was earnest, but it seems that his habits were too deep rooted to be obliterated at once. The principal cause, however, was the wrong remedy resorted to. You cannot escape the lacerations of the lion's teeth by throwing yourself into his mouth. Neither could Jasper overcome his evil failings, of drink and dissipation, while still associating with the companions of his debaucheries.

One evening, when he had refused to partake of "anything stronger than beer," one of his friends twitted him with being soberer than usual.

"What's the matter, Jasper," he said, with jeering look; "are you on a sober tack to-day?"

"No; I don't feel like drinking," answered Jasper, too morally a coward to speak his resolve, and the promises he had made to his wife."

"I guess the old woman has been giving you fits, that's the reason you won't drink."

He thought that his friends might believe him afraid of his wife hurt Jasper, and in a few minutes later he was drinking rum.

"That's the way to be a man," said another of his companions; "if you listen to the women you'll have no chance to enjoy yourself."

"That's so," chimed in another.

"Yes," continued the first speaker; "and if you don't do just as they want you to, give 'em all the money you make and then beg of them the price of your beer, they start a-crying. Don't we feed our wives to mind the babies and wash the dishes; what else do they need? I don't allow mine to bother me, and if you put your foot down, they won't annoy you again."

When Jasper reached home that night he was drunk.

His poor, pitiful wife had to assist him to bed and watch him lest he should awake and call for something, and in the morning when the drunkard rose, because the meager breakfast, for the price of which she had worked many a long hour, was not quite ready, he abused her.

One day his wife, returning from the cemetery, called his attention to the condition of their little boy's grave.

"Jasper, darling," she said, "if you would see the wretched condition of our little Eddie's grave, you would try to work and save money to buy it a headstone. The grass is so long on and around it that it is hidden, and no one would ever think that there is a grave there."

"I've got no money," Jasper gruffly replied.

"But you might save enough in a few weeks; it don't cost much."

"I don't care; we're the only ones who care to go to the grave, and I'm sure we can find it without a tombstone."

"And yet, you have never been near it since we buried him," was the wife's rejoinder.

"Do you think I've got time to lose a day to go to the cemetery?" asked Jasper, angrily.

"Time? Why, darling," replied the meek wife, "you have lost days, only to drink"—

"Drink!" exclaimed Jasper, with an oath, "you always throw that up to me. I"—

His wife checked him by entwining her arms around his neck.

"Don't be angry with me, darling," she spoke, softly. "I don't mean to hurt your feelings. I wouldn't do it for the world. I love you too much for that. I don't mean to reproach you for anything you may do—it is only that it's killing me to see you destroying yourself and injuring your family."

Jasper made no reply, though his looks were far from inviting.

On the following day he visited his child's grave with his wife. It was well he was not alone on this visit, for he would never have found the grave, so uncared for was it. On his return home Jasper resolved to do something about having his boy's last resting place properly attended to. For a few days he did not see his companions, and hope sprung anew in the devoted wife's heart that a change had come at last. But, alas! a week or so later his companions again proved a stronger attraction than his duty, and Jasper receded from his temporary reform.

Once more the thick clouds of misery gathered around the loving wife's head, intemperance again made home desolate; and the children cried for the very bread to sustain life.

One evening when Jasper had failed to secure the money he had asked of his wife, he upbraided her for what he termed her extravagance, and for spending all the money.

"You ought to save more," he said; "I cannot afford to give you my money, and then find that you have spent all when I want a few cents."

"You've given me less than ten dollars a week, to pay rent and all, for the past two months, darling! I'm sure I don't spend a cent foolishly."

"But I say that you must treat yourself when I'm away from home," he replied, angrily.

His wife cast on him a look of deep reproach.

"Oh, no, papa," spoke up his remaining child, a boy about four years old. "Mamma gibs you all de goot things; mamma eats only try breat."

The child's words seemed to go deep into Jasper's heart, but he spoke not.

On the following Sunday the three members of this unhappy family, two of whom had so suffered through the result of evil companions, wended their way toward the cemetery wherein lay the remains of the dear little one. The father was sullen, while the mother's sad features were faintly lit with the pleasure of some expectation, and the little boy clung to his mother's skirts on the side further from his father, once in a while casting a glance at the latter, as if expecting a reproach, if not a loud imprecation.

Thus, silently, the trio reached the graveyard. Jasper remembered the location of his child's grave, and at once struck out for it. Arriving at what he thought was the spot, he stopped and looked around, but failed to recognize the place he was in search of.

"Where is Eddie's grave?" he asked of his wife.

"There," she said, pointing to a neat, shady spot.

Jasper followed the direction indicated, and saw a neatly trimmed mound of earth, surrounded by flowers and covered with a handsome crown of *immortelles*. The grass around the grave had been mowed, a handsome rustic seat stood on one side, and at the head a pretty headstone, surmounted by an *Agnus Dei*, and the inscription:

"Eddie, son of Jasper"—

He read no more. One look at his wife revealed the author of the wonderful change in the looks of his child's grave since he had seen it.

"It was you who did this," he said to her, "and you went hungry, while feeding me on the best, to do it."

"Yes, darling," was all the answer, as both husband and wife, with their child, dropped on the rustic seat to weep.

"Then here," said Jasper, very earnestly, "I swear by the memory of the dear one gone before to shun bad company and become a better man!"

And so he did. His early lessons, those taught him by his good old mother, finally won the battle with evil counsels. He abandoned his companions in dissipation, became a temperate and an industrious man, and found that, though he had swerved from the path pointed out to him in his youth, he could still return to it, and scorn the sneers of those who revile duty and laugh at sobriety.

Centennial Notes.

Australia exhibits ninety-three varieties of apples.

The exhibition of domestic wines is very extensive. Every wine growing State has sent a large collection of its products; but it is greatly to be doubted whether these beverages will have any chance at all alongside of the rich and choice selection of the products of the great vineyards of Europe.

The greatest curiosity on the grounds is the New England log house. Dinner, Yankee fashion, at one o'clock. The crowd is so great you must get your tickets in advance. Yankee girls in old fashioned costumes, and carrying an old fashioned work, with the oldest of old fashioned implements, give a peculiar charm. It is always thronged.

A large model of what is claimed to be the largest pumping machinery in the world has been placed on exhibition in Machinery hall, and is attracting no little attention. The exhibit is in the British department, and is enclosed in a glass case. As there are in the model 3439 separate and distinct pieces, it is needless to say that the machinery is complicated. The original is at work in Codigro, near Ferrara, Italy, and is said to have a capacity of lifting 2000 tons of water from ten to twelve feet high per minute. The machinery consists of a pair of compound surface condensing engines, with centrifugal pumps.

In the women's department is a most curious article, no less than a whistle made from a pig's tail. The caudal appendage has been hardened by some mysterious process, and from it has been made a whistle. The musical instrument has been very much twisted, as might be expected when the material from which it is manufactured is taken into consideration, but still it gives forth a shrill noise, and is in every respect a veritable whistle. Over the strange exhibit are inscribed the following lines:

"There's a proverb as ancient as Scotland's thistle
That out of a pig's tail you can't make a whistle;
We believe we've accomplished the wonderful thing,
And all who may wish can make this tail sing."

The Centennial guard found a new sphere of usefulness the other day. A lady who had suddenly discovered that it was necessary to obtain much fat in order to satisfy the cravings of her appetite, and that it was inconvenient to carry her infant through a dense crowd, requested one of these individuals to protect her offspring until she returned. A well-spring of the milk of human kindness sprang into the officer's manly bosom, and he blushingly accepted the charge. After holding the *enfant terrible* for two or three hours, however, the guardian of the peace became horrified at the thought that he would be made the possessor of a probable orphan, when, to his immense relief, the mother returned, took her child, thanked him, and stopped every word of complaint by the inquisitive declaration: "The Centennial celebration must be glorious in all its features. Not one of them will be marred by the action of its managers."

The monument to the memory of Bishop Allen, the first colored bishop of America, is located north of the west end of Machinery hall. It was carved in Italy.

The colossal statue of Washington will be placed in front of the Judges' pavilion.

One of the most attractive engines on the floor of the Machinery building is a nickel plated noiseless engine from Connecticut. It can be placed in a hogshead, and is worth $1,000.

Texas has sent a water wheel, car starter, sharpening file, glass cutter, road engine.

A pair of wheels is shown from Boston, that ran between Boston and New York, making a milage of 460,000 miles, and is good for 75,000 miles additional. They have been reduced by trimming three-quarters of an inch, have worn out two pair of axles, and are now on a third.

Brazil has twenty-four cases containing 500 bugs and insects, each aggregating 12,000, neatly pinned in their mausoleums to its floors, among her specialties.

Some of the Byron strawberries exhibited measure four and one-half inches in circumference.

The students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology camped on the grounds of the university, occupying 180 tents.

The two cheeses from Buffalo, N. Y., weigh, the one twelve the other fourteen tons. They are twelve feet high, and bound with iron hoops.

The largest propeller wheel is from Philadelphia. This city also displays valuable machinery in turbine water wheels.

The hose carriages of the Quaker City are beautiful.

New York sends a section of the Croton aquedect pipe; it is seventy-two inches in diameter, and should be examined by all municipal heads, who confine themselves to pipes of ten or twenty inches.

The thirty-eight varieties of grindstones on exhibition vary in price from $1.25 to $125.

Massachusetts shows among her saws, the best collection on the ground, a specimen circular 100 inches in diameter.

There is an extensive display of blooming engines and blast furnaces in Machinery hall.

The fat boy has arrived; he is fifteen years of age, five feet four inches high, and weighs 475 pounds. J. B.

DID NOT DO IT.—The death of a woman in Louisville, really caused by heart disease, was attributed for a while to poison, as she died immediately after drinking ale that her husband had bought, and he had habitually ill-treated her. An inquest made the truth clear, and her husband then said: "I ain't no darned fool. A doctor told me she had the heart disease, and couldn't live more than a year, so I wouldn't run my neck into a noose by p'is'ning her when the year was most up, would I?"

A girl in Pittsfield having been struck dumb by the firing of a cannon, one of the papers of that city declares that a number of married have, in consequence, invited the artillery companies to practice near their premises.

Rats Destroying Crops.

The Bakersfield *Courier-Californian* says: We have heard rumors of the depredations of an army of rats, and upon inquiry we find these reports to be true. The greatest damage done yet is on the Souther ranch, on the border of Kern lake. The first field of their operations was one of 100 acres of wheat. This was the nearest to the lake, and gave promise of a yield of not less than fifty bushels to the acre. This was totally destroyed almost before the proprietor was aware that anything was the matter. They then advanced and began on another field of 400 acres; but Mr. Souther determined to dispute this with the rats, and immediately threw his mowers into this field and proceeded to cut the wheat for hay. He will probably by this means save half of his crop for hay. He estimates his loss at not less than ten thousand sacks of wheat. Several others in the vicinity of the lakes have suffered more or less from the same cause, only not so much from the fact that they had less to lose. The rats are what are called tule rats, that live in the tule along the margin of the lakes, feeding on the roots of that plant. The spring rise in the river has filled the lakes and caused them to extend their margins a great distance, driving the rats back until they found the wheat fields, which was a new article of diet they appeared to relish better than the tule roots. Their plan of operation is to cut the stalk near the ground, and when it falls to eat the head. The grain is now in its milky state, and no doubt a very dainty diet for the rats. Their numbers are beyond computation.

The Sewing Machine Demon.

There is a petty business done in large cities, says an exchange, by the agents for certain sewing machines which is pure brigandage. An agent haunts the homes of the poor working women until he induces one to buy a machine, to be paid for by installments. The rates at which the machines are sold to the poor creatures is generally fifty per cent above cash price, and at a profit of two hundred per cent. Let a poor seamstress have paid within five dollars of the full amount and fail of one month's payment, Shylock goes to his lawyer, the machine is taken away under a clause in the "contract," and the poor girl or woman left to starvation or worse. The means of earning her living are taken from her, and because she is poor and ignorant of legal forms, she cannot even get the money she paid or a part of it. A case with some striking features in it was brought into a police court in New York. The woman had paid within ten dollars of the full price for her machine. It was taken from her. Maddened by a refusal to return either money or machine, she sought the "wild justice of revenge" with a paving stone, which she crashed through five hundred dollars' worth of plate glass. This is an exceptional case. The dispirited things that see their machines and their money disappear together generally sit down and "have a good cry" and go on starving as before. This woman's paving stone, however, has brought their sorrows into the light of day. It does not very much displease us to know that the court allowed the poor woman to go scot free.

AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The Argentine Republic—Exhibitors' Advertising—A Great Waste of Money and Brains—The Tunisians—Miscellaneous Notes.

The interest taken by the Argentine Republic in our Exhibition justifies me in giving a synopsis of the condition of the republic. The Argentine Republic sends us specimens of silver ore, a large collection of minerals, ores, crystal rock gypsum, cements, artificial marble, lead, mineral waters, also wool and hides, and the products, salt, beef, and tallow. Few of our people take notice of the condition of our sister republic, hence a brief note of this interesting country may be instructive.

The Argentine Republic—the confederation of the Rio de la Plata, or River of Silver, South America—is a federal union of fourteen provinces and three large territories, covering an almost unbroken plain of 1,200,000 square miles, with a population of about 2,000,000 inhabitants. It extends from twenty-two deg. south latitude to the straits of Magellan, and from fifty-nine deg. west longitude to the Andes.

Each province has its own Legislature, courts of jusiice, and political government; but civil, penal, and commercial laws are common to all the provinces, codes of such laws having been issued by the congress of the confederation.

The President of the republic is elected for a term of six years by the representatives of the provinces, and is not eligible for re-election. The Vice-President, elected in the same manner, fills the office of chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The President is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices; but he and his ministers are responsible for their acts, and liable to impeachment before the Senate by accusation of the House of Representatives. Legislative power is vested in a Senate, of members elected by the provincial Legislatures, two from each province, and a House of Representatives, elected by the people, and apportioned to each province according to population. The Senators hold their office for nine years, and the Representatives for three.

Sitting by a gentleman, in a street car *en route* for the grounds, with a package on his lap that seemed to disturb him, I looked an inquiry. "These are more circulars, 30,000, sir. Since the opening, I am doing all I can to advertise my business." Poor fellow! Of the 30,000 circulars, about 29,000 are gathered by children, who take a card or circular from each exhibitor's basket to take home for souvenirs. Matrons take them for their children, the average visitor takes them to show his interest in things generally, newspaper men may take a clean-backed one for an incidental memorandum. Ten thousand exhibitors who will average 5,000 circulars each, 50,000,000 circulars, $1,750 first installment, $1,500 of which is lost, but as job printers must live, I'll not continue the damaging argument against circulars. One-fourth of the money invested in the newspapers would produce one hundred times greater results than the circular system.

The authorities closed the Tunisian pavilion for two days owing to the exso it was necessary to obtain much fat in order to satisfy the cravings of her appetite, and that it was inconvenient to carry her infant through a dense crowd, requested one of these individuals to protect her offspring until she returned. A well-spring of the milk of human kindness sprang into the officer's manly bosom, and he blushingly accepted the charge. After holding the *enfant terrible* for two or three hours, however, the guardian of the peace became horrified at the thought that he would be made the possessor of a probable orphan, when, to his immense relief, the mother returned, took her child, thanked him, and stopped every word of complaint by the inquisitive declaration: "The Centennial celebration must be glorious in all its features. Not one of them will be marred by the action of its managers."

The monument to the memory of Bishop Allen, the first colored bishop of America, is located north of the west end of Machinery hall. It was carved in Italy.

The colossal statue of Washington will be placed in front of the Judges' pavilion.

One of the most attractive engines on the floor of the Machinery building is a nickel plated noiseless engine from Connecticut. It can be placed in a hogshead, and is worth $1,000.

Texas has sent a water wheel, car starter, sharpening file, glass cutter, road engine.

A pair of wheels is shown from Boston, that ran between Boston and New York, making a milage of 460,000 miles, and is good for 75,000 miles additional. They have been reduced by trimming three-quarters of an inch, have worn out two pair of axles, and are now on a third.

Brazil has twenty-four cases containing 500 bugs and insects, each aggregating 12,000, neatly pinned in their mausoleums to its floors, among her specialties.

Some of the Byron strawberries exhibited measure four and one-half inches in circumference.

The students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology camped on the grounds of the university, occupying 180 tents.

The two cheeses from Buffalo, N. Y., weigh, the one twelve the other fourteen tons. They are twelve feet high, and bound with iron hoops.

The largest propeller wheel is from Philadelphia. This city also displays valuable machinery in turbine water wheels.

The hose carriages of the Quaker City are beautiful.

New York sends a section of the Croton aquedect pipe; it is seventy-two inches in diameter, and should be examined by all municipal heads, who confine themselves to pipes of ten or twenty inches.

The thirty-eight varieties of grindstones on exhibition vary in price from $1.25 to $125.

Massachusetts shows among her saws, the best collection on the ground, a specimen circular 100 inches in diameter.

There is an extensive display of blooming engines and blast furnaces in Machinery hall.

The fat boy has arrived; he is fifteen years of age, five feet four inches high, and weighs 475 pounds. J. B.

DID NOT DO IT.—The death of a woman in Louisville, really caused by heart disease, was attributed for a while to poison, as she died immediately after drinking ale that her husband had bought, and he had habitually ill-treated her. An inquest made the truth clear, and her husband then said: "I ain't no darned fool. A doctor told me she had the heart disease, and couldn't live more than a year, so I wouldn't run my neck into a noose by p'is'ning her when the year was most up, would I?"

A girl in Pittsfield having been struck dumb by the firing of a cannon, one of the papers of that city declares that a number of married have, in consequence, invited the artillery companies to practice near their premises.

A High Toned Hotel.

The Suitem House, Strive & Sweet, proprietors, Soponaceous Springs, N. Y., has been built and arranged for the special comfort and convenience of summer boarders. On arrival, each guest will be asked how he likes the situation, and if he says the hotel ought to have been placed upon the knoll, or down toward the village, the location of the house will be immediately changed. Corner front rooms, up only one flight, for every guest. Baths, gas, water-closet, hot and cold water, laundry, telegraph, restaurant, fire-alarm, barroom, daily paper, coupe, sewing machine, grand piano, a clergyman, and all other modern conveniences in every room. Meals every minute, if desired, and consequently no second table. English, French and German dictionaries furnished to every guest to make up such a bill of fare as he may desire, without regard to the bill affair afterward in the office. Waiters of every nationality and color desired. Every waiter furnished with a libretto, button-hole bouquet, full-dress suits, ball tablets, and his hair parted in the middle. Every guest will have the best seat in the dining-hall and the best waiter in the house.

Any guest not getting his breakfast red-hot, or experiencing a delay of sixteen seconds after giving his order for dinner, will please mention the fact to the office, and the cook and the waiters will be blown from the mouths of cannon, in front of the hotel, at once. Children will be welcomed with delight, and requested to bring hoop sticks and hawkeys to bang the carved rosewood furniture especially provided for that purpose, and peg-tops to spin on the velvet carpets; and they will be allowed to bang on the piano at all hours, yell in the halls, slide down the banisters, fall down stairs, carry away dessert enough for a small family in their pockets at dinner, and make themselves as disagreeable as the fondest mother can desire.

Washing allowed in rooms, and ladies giving an order to "put on a flat iron," will be put on one any hour of the day or night. A discreet waiter, who belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and who was never known even to tell the time of day, has been employed to carry milk punches and hot toddies to ladies' rooms in the evening.

Every lady will be considered the belle of the house, and row-boys will answer the belle promptly. Should any row-boy fail to appear at a guest's door with a pitcher of ice water, more towels, a gin cocktail, and pen, ink and paper, before the guest's hand has left the bell-knob, he will be branded "Front" on the forehead and imprisoned for life.

The office clerk has been carefully selected to please everybody, and can lead in prayer, play draw poker, match worsted at the village store, shake for drinks at any hour, day or night, play billiards, is a good waltzer, and can dance the German, make a fourth at euchre, amuse children, repeat the Beecher trial from memory, is a good judge of horses, as a railway or steamboat reference is far superior to any guide, will flirt with any young lady, and not mind being cut dead when "pa comes down;" don't mind being cursed any more than a Connecticut river pilot and room forty people in the best room in the house when the hotel is full, attend to the communicator, and answer questions in Greek, Hebrew, Choctow, Irish, or any other polite language at the same moment without turning a hair.

How the Emperor Climbed.

The janitor who had charge of Bunker Hill monument, arriving at about half-past seven in the morning to open the premises, found two strangers in waiting. One, a tall, gray bearded man in a slouch hat, asked if they could ascend the monument.

"Yes," said the custodian, "you can for twenty-five cents," holding out his hand.

The stranger produced the money, and the custodian unlocked the door and forthwith commenced sweeping out, raising a cloud of dust, and paying no especial attention to his visitor, who was looking about him curiously, until, half choked with dust, he inquired "if these were the steps?"

"Yes, all right, go ahead, go right up till you get to the top."

The visitor and his companion did as they were bid, and stayed some half an hour enjoying the beautiful panoramic view from the summit, after which they descended, and were quietly walking away when they were hailed by the custodian with:

"H'yar, just write your names in this book; all the visitors who go up the monument sign their names here."

The gray bearded man laughed and signed his name, and the two departed.

The custodian never looked at the book, but some hours afterward was electrified by one of the officers of the monument association who chanced to come in, asking him, in the most agitated manner, when Dom Pedro, the emperor of Brazil, had been there?

"Has n't been here at all," was the reply.

"Has n't been here! Why, here is his signature on your visitor's book. What does this mean?"

"What!" said the custodian, rushing up to the volume. "Why, good gracious! That was written by a tall man with a slouch hat."

And so it was; but the tall man was the emperor of Brazil, and this was the way he ascended Bunker Hill monument, just like "any other man."

California Grain Supplies.

A prominent grain operator gives the surplus of wheat in California for shipment this season as 750,000 short tons, exceeding by 200,000 tons the surplus of the crop of 1875. The yield is unusually heavy in all parts of the State, and in quality the grain is the best ever harvested in the State. He gives the price for July delivery alongside the ship as ninety-six cents per bushel. He anticipates no difficulty in procuring labor for harvesting the crop nor in procuring means for harvesting it from the interior unless the bulk of the crop is held until late in the season, which would probably overtax the railroad facilities. The tonnage of grain here and known to be on the way is 450,000 tons. Capacity enough is expected between now and December to take all that is offered.

The surplus of barley is estimated at 75,000 tons, at fifty cents alongside ship.

Happy Every Day.

When you rise in the morning, form the resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow creature. It is easily done; a left-off garment to the man who needs; a kind word to the sorrowful; an encouraging expression to the striving—trifles in themselves as light as air—will do at least for the twenty-four hours. And if you are young, depend upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of time to eternity. By the most simple arithmetical sum, look at the result. If you send one person away happily through the day, that is 365 in one year. And suppose you live forty years only after you commence that course of medicine, you have made 14,600 persons happy—at all events for a time.

The King of All the Cats.

Talk about cats, says the London *Telegram*, none of them equal Cato, the recently deceased, the property, when alive, of Mrs. Stevens Rogers. The animal lived twenty years, lacking one month, and when he departed, was mourned for by a large circle of friends. Cato was a religiously inclined cat. Told, "Cato, it's time you went to bed," his catship walked solemnly to the chair or stand, and placing his paws over his face to shade his eyes from the glare and glitter of a sinful world, engaged, apparently, in earnest devotions.

Mrs. Rogers is an old lady and rather feeble. Cato used to go to call her up in the morning, would wait around until she was ready to go down stairs, and then would mimic his mistress in the manner of her descent. Mrs. Rogers was compelled to steady herself by leaning against the balusters; the cat regularly went through the same exercise; but upon getting within three or four steps of the landing he would spring clear down at a leap, and then look around in a way that said distinctly: "Why don't you come down in that shape?"

Mrs. Rogers one day fainted, and attention was called to the fact by Cato, who ran to the old lady's daughter and succeeded by pulling, and pushing, and crying to call her from another part of the house to the mother's assistance, probably this being the means of saving the latter's life.

There used to be kept in the house a little box in which from time to time were deposited pennies for procuring food for Cato. Cato understood the arrangement, and would watch over his pile carefully as could any little boy, manifesting anxiety whenever the supply of cash ran so low as to be suggestive of short rations. If the box of coppers gave out altogether, Cato knew enough to go to the next pocketbook. Cato would allow the canary to hop around upon his back, and would play, at "catch-paw" with it upon the floor.

When Capt. Rogers died the cat manifested the utmost grief, and would sit and watch the portrait of his deceased master exactly as if

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., July 19 1876.

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OF OHIO.

For Vice-President;

Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler,

OF NEW YORK,

STATE TICKET.

For Governor:

Thomas Settle,

OF GUILFORD.

For Lieutenant Governor;

William A. Smith,

OF JOHNSON.

For Secretary of State;

John W. Albertson,

OF PERQUIMANS.

For Treasurer;

W. H. Wheeler,

OF FORSYTHE.

For Auditor;

John Reilley,

OF CUMBERLAND.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

J. C. Carson,

OF HENDERSON.

For Attorney General;

T. L. Hargrove,

OF GRANVILLE.

ELECTORS.

STATE AT LARGE.

G. H. DOCKERY,
of Richmond:

D. L. RUSSELL,
of Brunswick.

For Congress;

COL. DM'D. LINDSEY;

OF PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

Said a Maryland Democrat, owning several hundred acres of land withiu a few miles of the National Capitol, the other day:

"I have got enough of Democracy. I shall support Hayes and Wheeler. What has Democracy done for Maryland? Nothing! The State has stood still, while others under Republican government have advanced both in population and wealth. We have low taxes but we get nothing in return. I should rather pay more taxes and see some evidence of progression. I have made up my mind that a change of administration would restore property in and around the Capitol to a third of its present value. The reason is plain enough. Never before in the history of the country have so many Government employes owned property in this vicinity. As a class they have been industrious and frugal. They have bought property on long time, paying for it in small monthly installments. Some of these payments have extended over ten or twelve years. A Democratic Administration would sweep this class of property owners from office. There would be nothing in Washington to keep them, hence they would throw their property upon the market for what it would bring. There would be a real estate panic, and forced sales would not realize a third of the value of the property sold. The recovery from this shock would be slow. It would take at least ten years to get back to prosperous times. Therefore I close accounts with Democracy, and support Hayes and Wheeler"

This farmer is an influential man in Maryland, and has been called upon every year to represent in Democratic Conventions in the political interests of his section. But his eyes have been opened to the results of Democratic ascendency, and he has cut loose from the party. He represents a class throughout the country who have made up their minds that ruin lies in the track of Democracy and are resolved to have nothing more to do with it. HAYES and WHEELER represent progression, individual, State, and National prosperity, and tens of thousands who never before voted the Republican ticket will support them this fall because they see in their election the promise of good times in the future.

He was a very common looking old man in a very common looking light wagon, drawn by a very common looking horse; but when a young chap, who trusted to appearances, came along in stylish livery rig and tried to pass him, the common looking horse, at a word from his master, just twisted his mouth into a smile of easy confidence and in forty seconds was out of the astonished young chap's sight; going as light and free and easy as a "Light Running" Domestic" sewing machine.

The Governor of Maine has appointed Hon JAMES G. BLAINE United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by Senator MORRILL who was appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

ONWARD.

The march of the Republican party is to be onward! The critical period in its career has been passed. Political sagacity and unselfish patriotism have triumphed in the abandonment at Cincinnatti of all personal considerations and factional interests, in the all absorbing desire to secure a ticket that would command universal confidence and assure the nation that the great party of freedom was still to move onward in the path of progress, united in all needed reforms, inspired by a common loyalty, and presenting an unbroken front to the enemies of good government.

For this self abnegation, the surrendering of personal favorites, and the unanimity displayed by all when the choice of the convention was made known the delegates of the several States deserve and will receive the thanks and gratitude of the country. They bringed over our only danger, and made certain a victory which to many good citizens had hitheto been regarded as doubtful.

The House of Representatives was lost by a defensive campaign. It will be recovered by the aggressive one now made possible. Under Hayes and Wheeler there will be no retreats sounded, no forced entrenchment of position, but a steady and irresistible forward movement that will not cease until every State lost is recovered, and every position captured by Demacracy is again under the Republican flag.

ENCOURAGING. ALL UNITED.

The political outlook was never more encouraging. The grand Republican army is again united. From the highest to the lowest in the ranks the determination is general to join hands in both the National, State and District canvass and follow the banner of HAYES for President, SETTLE for Governor and LINDSEY for Congress.

In the nation encouragement comes from all quarters North, South, East and West. There's cheering assurances of a spirit of unity in the Republican party such as hasn't been known since the fiery trials of the war period. The names of HAYES and WHEELER have been accepted everywhere as the promise of reform wherever needed, and as the pledge that loyalty and ability are to guard in the future, as in the past, the interests of the government. So in the State, the names of SETTLE, SMITH, ALBERTSON and HARGROVE satisfy the people that the Republican party is in earnest when it puts forward its best men, and in this District, that in the nomination of LINDSEY, it recognizes the demand of the people that *one of them* shall represent them in the national Congress. These nominations meet the popular approval and they unite the party as strong, nay stronger than ever.

ORGANIZATION.

Thorough organization, in city, town, county and State, is what we want to win a grand victory. The majority of the people believe in the Republican party. They know its true value, what it has done in the past and what it is capable of doing in the future. While they are not blind to its few faults, they know too well its enduring virtues that have stood the test of fifteen years' service to abandon it for sin-scarred Democracy, or for any untried experiment that comes in the name of reform. The elements of true reform are within the Republican party. Its past history is the history of the grandest reforms ever brought about through the influence of party organization. The people know this, and are not likely to sacrifice the party that has proven mindful of the best interests of the citizen and the glory of the Republic.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

We give a synopsis of the State Convention in another column. It was composed of as fine a body of men, a delegation that will compare in intelligence, inability and in character with any Convention that has assembled at the State Captitol since the war. The ticket nominated is a most excellent one. It is composed of learned, able, honest and progressive men. It is a ticket every true friend of good old North Carolina may feel proud of. It is unexceptionable in every particular. We nail it on our mast head. *It will be elected.*

A "SHAM REFORMER."

Mr. LITTLEJOHN is one of the ablest and most prominent Democratic politicians in New York. He went to St. Louis opposed to TILDEN. He made a speech against him in which he denounced him as a "sham reformer" and declared that he was a *fraud*, a *cheat* and a *humbug*. Said he "TILDEN cannot carry New York. He will be beaten at least by 30,000 votes," But it was of no avail. That "barrel of money" exerted too strong an influence over the impecunious delegates. But is it not red hot Democratic authority, nevertheless, for pronouncing the Democratic nominee for President a "sham reforerm?" And such we verily believe him to be.

Over six hundred millions of dollars of the National debt paid off under Republican rule may be a small item in the line of economical administration, but it is more satisfactory than sixty millions added to the debt of the city of New York during the same period under Democratic rule.

Shall the Government be ruled in time of peace by men who tried to destroy it in time of war? This is the question to be settled in the Presidential canvass. All other issues are side ones, and amount to nothing compared with this one important question.

Let the people of the First District begin to think which they'll take Yeates or Lindsey.—*Washington Echo.*

Well they are thinking; and thinking seriously. And the numbers who are deciding in favor of LINDSEY are rapidly increasing. YEATES has proven a failure.

The Democrats in Congress cut down the appropriation bills. It did so under the plea or economy. But their plea is disposed of by the passage of the Bounty Equalization Bill which takes nearly a hundred and fifty millions of dollars from the treasury for the benefit of claim agents, and speculators. Think of it. The honest and faithful necessary service of the goverment is imperiled by the amount of salaries to the amount of a few hundreds of thousands of dollars, while a hundred and fifty millions are given to claim speculations.

We had expected to present the magnificent letter of Gov. HAYES, accepting the Presidential nomination, to our readers this week, but other matter has unavoidably crowded it out. We will give it entire in our next issue. It has the true ring and covers the ground. It not only stamps him every inch a man, but it shows him to be *the* man for the times.

All agree that the Republican State Convention was the finest body of Republicans that has assembled since the war. Every county from the mountains to the seashore was represented, and the strongest ticket ever offered to the voters of North Carolina was nominated. The platform is irreproachable and success is certain in November.

"Reform is necessary," says the Democratic platform, and John Morrissey echoes the talismanic words with tears in his eyes, as he thinks of the rich pickings in store for him when "our b'yes" get control of things.

Says the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem). "Tilden's surroundings are bad. If elected he would take to the White House the worst set of political jobbers and thieves ever seen in Washington, and that's saying a good deal."

With ALBERTSON in the East, CARSON in the West and the balance of the ticket strewn over the centre, all sections of the State are represented by the Republican State ticket. It gives satisfaction.

A NICE PICTURE.

Just look at it. MORRISEY and KELLY shedding tears over official corruption and embracing each other for the public good! What a picture for an artist!!

The Raleigh *News*, having referred to slanderous charges against Hon. A. W. TOURGEE and W. F. HENDERSON, makes the *amende honorable* by declaring its belief that they are groundless and false.

Tilden's appendix
His name is Hendricks.

Republican State Convention.

SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS.

The Republican State Convention met at the city of Raleigh, on Wednesday, July 12, 1876. At 12 M. the Convention was called to order by Col. Thos B Keogh, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, who called Rt. Rev. J W Hood to the chair as temporary Chairman. J E O'Hara, of Halifax and J T Cramer, of Davidson, were appointed Secretaries. Committees on credentials and permanent organization, consisting of two delegates from each Congressional District were appointed. During their absence addresses were made by Hon. A W Tourgee, Hon. Jno Pool, Hon. S F Phillips, Hon. Daniel L Russel and Hon. Samuel W Watts. Convention then adjourned until 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convened promptly at 4 P. M., J J Martin, chairman of Committee on Credentials reported all the counties of the State represented.

Geo W Welker, chairman of Committee on Permanent Organization, reported S F Philips for President; John Pool, W P Mabson, T S Sutterloe, John A McDonald, W S Ball, T D McAlpine, Aquilla Spears and C M Price, Vice-Presidents, and J E O'Hara and J T Cramer as Secretaries.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Governor. R C Badger, Esq., of Wake, nominated Hon. Thomas Settle, of Guilford; and Judge D S Russel, of Brunswick, nominated Hon. O H Dockery; of Rockingham. The ballot stood 176 for Settle; 64 for Dockery. Necessary to a choice 122. Before the vote was announced Dockery appeared on the stage, proposed that three cheers be given for the Republican party, which were given, and then moved that Hon. Thomas Settle be declared the nomiuee for Governor by acclamation, which was carried amid great enthusiasm.

William A Smith, of Johnson, was then nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

On motion the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Secretary of State. The names of Gen. Allen Rutherford, of New Hanover, I E West, of Craven, John L Chamberlain, of Camden, Samuel W Watts, of Franklin, W A Albright, of Alamance, and W H Howerton, were placed in nomination. After a number of speeches favoring the different candidates, the Convention adjourned to Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock. The nominations for Secretary of State were increased by the name of Geo W Stanton, of Wilson, and John W Albertson, of Perquimans. After several speeches seconding the several nominations, a ballot was had which resulted:

Howerton 35; Rutherford 37; Chamberlain 53; Albright 22; Alberson 17; Watts 29; Hunter 6; Stanton 6. Whole number of votes cast 240; necessary to a choice 121. No election.

S. W. Watts withdrew his name and asked his friends to cast their votes for Alberson.

W. T. Faircloth withdrew the name of Stanton in favor of Alberson.

The name of Albright was withdrawn in favor of Alberson.

The name of Hunter was also withdrawn.

A second ballot was had, but before the announcement of the vote the nomination of J. W. Alberson was made unanimous, on motion of G. Z. French, of Pender, he being a long ways in the lead. Mr. Chamberlain seconded the motion.

Then W H Wheeler, of Forsythe, was nominated by acclamation for Treasurer. John Reilly, of Cumberland, for Auditor.

The names of Rev. Soloman Pool, of Orange, J C Carson, of Henderson, H M Brown, of Orange, and T R Purnell were placed in nomination of Superintendent of Public Instruction. The ballot resulted, Carson 128, Pool 69, Purnell 25, Brown 11. Carson was declared the nominee.

Col. T L Hargrove was declared the nominee for Attorney General by acclamation.

O H Dockery, of Richmond and Daniel L Russel, of Brunswick, were nominated for Presidential Electors at large.

A. W. Tourgee from the committee on Platform and Resolutions submitted the following:

The Republican Party of North Carolina declare;

1. That they recognize with humble gratitude that Divine Providence which has vouchsafed to our State and Nation an hundred years of growth in prosperity, intelligence and power, and that out of peace and war alike His Infinite Wisdom has ever brought the boom of liberty.

2. That our continued prosperity and progress can be best maintained, and most effectually secured, by a hearty and ungrudging recognition of the rights of all, by all; by the encouragement of immigration; by the solicitation of skilll and capital; by the exaltation of labor; by the protection and elevation of laborers; by fostering the development of mechanic arts, and by an unstinted welcome to the stranger who comes to reside within our borders, without regard to his place of birth or political proclivities.

3. That the safety and prosperity of the State imperatively demand, that, as speedily as possible, it shallgive to every citizen such education as is essential to the just appreciation of the blessings of free government; the asserton and defense of personal rights; the intelligent exercise of political power; the efficient performance of public duty; the detection and rebuke of official incapacity and the profitable direction of industry so that no effort can be too great, and no sacrifice too dear, which is made to secure to all the blessings of knowledge, and to divert from all the dangers of ignorance.

4. That they reaffirm and endorse the principles of the National Union Republican Party, as set forth in the platform or the same, and in the letter of acceptance of its Presidential nominee, pledging themselves to use all honorable means to promote the success of that party and secure the election of Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler for President and Vice President, being moved thereto by a sincere desire for continued peace, completed reconciliation, the security of every citizen, and national prosperity.

5. That, as the friends of progress, and mindful of the needs of the century just opening, they repledge themselves to every endeavor to complete the Western North Carolina Railroad to Paint Rock and Ducktown at the earliest practicable day; pledging to this end, the employment of convict labor, and such appropriations, as may from time to time be necessary to guard and maintain the the same; together with such other aid may be requisite to bring the products of the valley and the mine unhindered, to the mart, in order that the mountain and the sea shore may be united in the common advantage resulting therefrom.

6. That the horrors of savage warfare prevailing in the far West should remind us that consideration is due to those Indians, resident within our borders, who have cultivated the arts of peace, contributed of their substance to the support of our government, and are entitled to share, with us its priveleges and benefits.

7. That while they denounce every breach of public trust, or prostitution of political power to personal ends, as a crime which cannot be too harshly condemned, they especially abhor the unscrupulous greed which could filch from the charity of one unjustly accounted an enemy—which could divert from its sacred purpose the dying gift which the Peabody—the noble son of New England—entrusted to our care to aid in the education of those thousands to whom an unholy rebellion had left only a heritage of poverty and ignorance.

8. That winning their daily bread by daily toil, and looking in most instances to the future for the acquisition of the homesteads which they have guaranteed to their opponents, they regard the sweat-drop on the laborer's brow, as the brightest coronal of manhood, & denounces with unmeasured indignation the infamous Landlord and Tenant Act passed by the last General Assembly, and all laws designed to disparage labor and exalt wealth; make the poor poorer, and the rich richer, and reduce the laborer to serfdom and restore to the land owners the autocratic power which slavery conferred upon the master.

9. That they denounce the late Constitutional Convention as an unlawful and revolutionary body, called in contempt of the people's wish, and held in defiance of their expressed will—the first fruit upon our soil of that Democratic system of electoral fraud which has made the names of Tweed and Tammany infamous throughout the world.

10. That they denounce the amendments proposed by that body, because they take the election of officers from the people and give it to a Legislature designedly constituted to misrepresent their will; destroy the present simple and convenient system of courts, and substitute others defined in character & jurisdiction only by the will of a partisan Legislature: because they give to the General Assembly the power to elect magistrates and deprive the people of the right of local self government; because they aim at the abolition of that training school of the citizens, the township system; because they relax the safeguards and weaken the pledges by which the present Constitution seeks to secure to all the benefits of education, and places at the mercy of a hostile Legislature the free schools of the State; because in all respects they tend to uncertainly rather than stability, and promise turmoil and revolution rather than peace and prosperity.

11. That they deprecate the nomination of Zebulon B. Vance as the Democratic nominee for Govenor, a man who proved wholly recreant to the trust reposed in him by the Unionloving men of North Carolina in 1862, whose blind ambition led him to urge the continuance of useless warfare, who, since the war, has been the advocate of the bitterest proscription of his political opponents and of those party associates whose patriotic instincts would not permitt them to follow his leadership.

That we regard the nomination of Vance as an insult to every Union man whose confidence he betrayed; to every conscript whom he prosecuted; to every Confederate soldier whose life was endangered of whose comrade was slain in useless battle to promote his unholy ambition, to every man who has accepted the results of the war in good faith or who looks to the future of the nation with hope.

That the Republican party of North Carolina heartily endorse the admiaistration of Gov. Curtis H. Brogden who has been the faithful servant of the people's will and watchful guardian of the interests of the State in all things.

With rousing cheers for the party and the ticket and amid the most intence enthusiasm the Convention adjourned.

Senator Bayard made a speech of an hour and a half in length in favor of the St. Louis tickets at Wilmington last Saturday night, but found no time to say a single word about Gov. Hendricks.

Hendricks's Nomination A Blow To Reform.

From the St. Louis Westliche Post (Carl Schuzz's paper).

Tilden and *Hendricks!* So reads the Democratic ticket for the Presidency. It is an utter impossibility to compress within the space of four syllables an act more perfidious to all principle, for who or whatever the name of Tilden may be or imply, he is made to be (and mean that he is) the open representative of the very opposite of that miserable policy of which, as the stubborn spokesmen for years, Thomas A. Hendricks of Indianna has been rendered so notorious. We wish to emphasize the fact that Mr. Hendricks is one of the most prominent leaders and loudest of spokesmen of paper swindlers, and as such was the candidate for the first place on the Democrattic ticket, but he has now been put off with the second place. Humbug, thy name is Democratic Reform. Gold and paper, contraction and inflation, reform and swindle, let us have it all. How many men of sense will be found to join this absurd chorus? Evidently the nomination of Hendricks was a matter concerted beforehand, a bargain and sale, bare of all honor and full of shame a bodiment of honest reform. For the time being there is an end to all honest reform on the Democratic side, and the tuly independent citizens who do not believe that they can serve two masters will have to look in another direction and center their hopes elsewhere.

Ex Gov. William Allen has retired from politics once more. Beyoud taking an interest in the affairs of his fellow citizens, he says he is forever and irrevocably done with politics.

The National Democratic Convention to the greenback Democrats:

"Wheel about and turn about
And do jes so,
And every time you turn about
Eat a little crow."
—*Kansas City Times.*

Two Democratic Congressmen have already announced their intention of bolting the St. Louis ticket. Neal, of the Seventh Ohio District, will vote for Hayes, and many of his constituents will follow his example. Landers, of the Seventh Indiana District, will support Peter Cooper.

The Democrattic platform is not a declaration of principles, but a stump speech; not the clear enunciation of a definite policy, but a string of false and reckless assertions, garnished with all the verbose rhetoric and glittering utterances of a campaign ranter.—*Albany Jounal.*

The kid glove Democracy, of which Tilden is the chief, have not the confidence and cannot obtain the votes of the masses. His nomination will disrupt and disorganize the Democratic party. It means defeat.—*Cincinatti Eequirer.*

Senator Thurman does not hesitate to say that the Republican Presidential ticket is a very strong one. He declares that Hayes is a splendid man, and that his reputation is without flaw or stain.

A few years ago some of the Union soldiers wrote to Gen. Phil Sheridan asking him to be a candidate for President, and his answer was that if he could name the man for 1876 it would be Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio.

National Republican Platform.

Adopted at Cincinnati, O., June 15th, 1876.

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride, incited by their memories, and high aims for the good of our country and mankind and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, We, the representatives of the party in national convention assembled, make the following declaration principles.

FIRST.—The United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings the national and State governments, underf their respective constitutions, the rights o every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad and the common welfare promoted.

2d. The Republican party has preserved these governments to the hundredth anniver sary of the nation's birth, and they are now the embodiments of the truths spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal that the re endowed with certain inalienable rights, mong which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that for the attainment of these ends, governments have been instituted among men deriving their just power from the consent of the governed, until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

3d. The pacification of the southern section of the Union and the protection of its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights are duties to which the Republican party stand sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is invested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government, to put into immediate and vigorous exercise, all their constitutional powers for removing any jus cause of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a chief executive, whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4th. In the first act of Congress, signed by President Grant, the national government assumed to remove any doubts of its duties to discharge all just obligations to public creditors and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practical period for the redemption of United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals and the national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payments.

5th. Under the constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for offices, the Senate to advise and consent to the appointments, and the House of Representatives is to prosecute faithless officers The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected, that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office. The rules for appointments should have reference to the honesty fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented but permitting all others to be held by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

6th. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trust shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing.

7th. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American republic, and with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States, forbiding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

8th. The revenue necessary for the current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties on importations which so far as possible should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9th. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monoplies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people

10th. It is the imperative duty of the goverment so to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizen, that is givee to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect immigrants, in the absence of power in the states for that purpose.

11th. It is the immediate duty of congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country.

12th. The rebublican party recognizes with approval, the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women, by the many important amendments effected by republican legislatures, in laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers, and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other puplic trusts, and the honest demand of this class of citizens for additional rights and privilege and immunities, should be treated with respectful consideration.

13th. The constitution confers upon congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States, for their government and in the exercises of this power, it is the right and duty of congress to prohibit and extirpate in the territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy and we demand such legislation as shall secure this and the supremacy of American institutions in all the territories.

14th. The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors, must be fulfilled. The grateful people will always hold those who perilled their lives for the country's preservation, in the kindest remembrance.

15th. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies, and we therefore, note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of the South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil the national honor and human rights.

16th. We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason, with making the control of the House of Representatives the triumphant opportunity of the nation's recent foes, with reasserting and applauding, in the national Capitol, sentiments of unrepented rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government; with being equally false and imbecile, and overshadowing the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigations; with proving, through the period of its ascendency in the lower house of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the government. We warn the country against trusting a party, thus alike unworthy, recreant, and incapable.

17th. The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his services in war and in peace.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c. Road Street. 39 v. 9.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between J. W. Sawyer, J. W. Sanders and Albert Luten, under the style of J. F. SANDERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. F. Sanders is authorized to collect all claims due the Firm, and will pay all debts owed by the firm.

The coach and waggon business will be continued by J. F. Sanders and A. Luten, under the old style (J. F. Sanders & Co.,) and the machinery business will be continued by J. W. Sawyer. All in the same building as heretofore. In our separate branches we shall endeavor to give satisfaction to all patrons.

J. W. SAWYER,
J. F. SANDERS,
ALBERT LUTEN.

E. City, N. C., July 17th, 1876. 3t.

UNIVERSITY OF

North Carolina.

The 154th Session will begin on FRIDAY July 14th and close on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7th.

Besides three courses of study arranged by the Faculty, an Optional course admits a large range of choice.

The necessary expenses, exclusive of clothing and traveling, vary from $100 to $180 for the session.

For Catalogue, &c., apply to

KEMP P. BATTLE,
President, or
GEO. T. WINSTON,
Secretary,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Senatorial Convention.

The Republican Convention for the First Senatorial District of North Carolina will be held at Hertford Perquimans County N. C. on Tuesday the 22nd of August 1876.

Counties composing the District should be represented by regularly chosen delegates.

JOSIAH NICHOLSON,
Chairman 1st Sen. Dist Com.
Belvidere N. C. July 8th 1876.

Chowan County—Superior Court.

C. W. Cason, Receiver
Against
Jno. Bond, W. D. Pruden, Adm'r A. H. Bond, Sarah Bond, James S. Whedbee and Jno. Dickenson. Fall Term, 1876.

It appearing upon affidavit, that the Defendants James S. Whedbee and Jno Dickinson are non residents of this State, on motion it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six weeks, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City in the first Judicial District, commanding the said Defendants Jas S. Whedbee and John Dickinson to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at the Court House in Edenton, on 8th Monday after 2nd Monday in July next being term of said Court held for County of Chowan, to answer the Complaints of the Plaintiff which will be filed in the Clerks office of said Court, within the first three days of said term. And let them take notice that if they fail then and there to appear, and answer; the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for judgment demanded against them in the said complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this 7th day of July 1876.

WM. R. SKINNER,
Clerk Superior Court, Chowan County.
AUG. M. MOORE,
Attorney for Plaintiff. 4-6t.

SEE HERE. If you want Books, Cards Prints, Photographs? Why then do you waste money on swindlers. Instead send to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. Established in 1869. We supply all books, all goods and at lowest rates. Send for some of these. Trunk Full of Fun, 15c; How to win a Sweetheart, 30; Golden Wheel Fortune Teller, 40c; Book of Love Getters, 50c; Boxing Made Easy, 15c; Morgan's Masonry Exposed, 25c; Hunters Guide, 25c; Grangers Exposed, 150 pp. illustrated, 40c; How to write shoi t hand, 50c; How to amuse an evening Party, 3 c. Dancing made easy, 50c; How Gamblers win 50c; Leap year Cards, Courtship Cards, Fortune Telling Cards, Love Making Cards, 4 kinds—each in case only 30c. Complete Pocket Hoyle, 50c; Chesterfield's Letter Writer, 40c; Monitor of Freemasonry, 75c; How to win and how to woo, 15c; The Laws of Love, 30c; Ladies' Guide to Beauty, 30c; &c., &c., &c. Remember any or all of the above will be sent to you prepaid on receipt of price. We import and hunt up foreign and scarce books. We make it a study. We want your patronage. Send for our circulars. It will pay you to deal with us. Do not risk money with swindlers but send at once to the "old reliables." Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H.

SAVE MONEY. Why pay double prices for goods? You can buy $15 worth of goods for $10. Why not do it? The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 33 Bromfield St., Boston, is firmly established, and for years has sold reliable valuable goods worth $1 50 to $3 at a fixed price of only ONE DOLLAR. We are endorsed and recommend by the best papers and leading merchants. Our sale is an honorable business enterprise and we do sell all goods at less than other dealers. In these times it pays to save money. We sell Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Glassware, Cutlery, Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Spices, and in fact everything. Including 5,000 elegant books, which retail at $1 50 to $4 and all for just one dollar. There is no "ticket," "order slip" or other trickery. One dollar secures any article on the list. We C. O. D., let you see goods before paying. Over 78,000 patrons attest the popularity of our great sale. We need agents everywhere. We cannot give any idea here of our business. Our list of goods would fill this entire paper. Send at once for circulars and recommendations from our patrons. You can save cash. Will you do it? If so address once H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE 33 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH
AND
ENGLISH
POPLINS,
COLORED
SILK
DRESS
PATTERNS,
PONGEES
AND
FOULARDS,
GRENADINES,
JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN
PLAIDS
AND
STRIPES,
LACE
AND
SATIN
STRIPPED
PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING
Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS
AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS
AND
CASHMERES,
MOURNING
BERAGE
SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS
AND SCARFS
Table Damask & Towel
White Good great varity.
Honey Comb Quilting Counterpanes,
Lawns & Saitings,
Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twi...
and 1-2 Ble...s,
JET JEWELRY.
Also a fine selection of Ladies, ...ses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

OPIUM

MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without inconvenience. An antidote that stands on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 225 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriagable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address Dr. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE!

Lumber and Meal.

The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally that they are running a Lumber and Grist Mill in the Town of Nixonton and will supply the demand for lumber at the very lowest prices. Parties desiring lumber can have it at the following prices per thousand to wit:

Pine lumber log through,	$10,00
Heart,	15,00
Sap,	5,00 to 7,50
Poplar,	12,50
Cypress	12,00 to 15,00

Sawing will be done for parties at $4,50.

Our days for grinding are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Those in need of lumber would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

A. M. WHITE & CO.
NIXONTON N. C., April 19th, 1876.

HOME LINE.

Tri--Weekly Line

between

NORFOLK, VA.,

AND ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The Fast Sailing Steamer

Helen Smith;

Will leave D. D. Simmons & Bro's. Wharf, Norfolk, Va., via Dismal Swamp Canal, touching at all landings, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M. for Elizabeth City

RETURNING,

will leave E. City for Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 A. M. arriving at Norfolk 3 P. M. Pro Rates with Old Bay Line for Baltimore; Clyde Line to Philadelphia and Old Dominion Line to New York.

Good Passenger Accomodations.

Fare: Norfolk, $1 30. Meals 50c. each.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
Agents at E. City.

ADAM TREDWELL,
General Agent Home Line, Norfolk, Va.
June 7th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL

Real Estate Agent.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of it rth Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where. In easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the ...ciability of the people, in great fer...y and ...rability of soil, no section can equ...

There are fourteen steamers—most of the are large size—now plying between this ...t and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making this town easily accessible to emigrants, and a means of cheap water transportation for products, and other articles, unsurpassed. addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built ... North putting this place in direct communication Rail, with the whole United States. This, er with our great fishing, farming and ... facturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern coast.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one ... cleared, and the balance covered with ... most valuable timber the country affords offered for sale. It is six miles from ... one mile from navigable water, has ... buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and ... a public road. There is a school within ... mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $2,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and necessary out-buildings upon it, is well cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 480 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is fine land, mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productiveness it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood. There are school houses and churches near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all c

ORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of ...ld, Va. Parties coming here from the ...t should take passage on the Bay line ...mers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. ev... evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the ne x ...ning in time to connect with the Elizabeth ... steamers.

...ocal and Personal.

☞ Hurra for ALBERTSON and LINDSEY.

☞ There is an old gentleman re...siding in Mt. Hermon township, this ...county, aged over 70 years, who has ...never voted but twice in his life. His ...last ballot was cast about fifty years ago.

☞ Our townsman C. W. GRANDY, Esq., has been appointed the member ...from the First District of the State Ex...ecutive Committee. It is a wise and ju...dicious selection. He will do his full ...duty.

☞ We invite and advise all our ...friends who visit Raleigh to stop at the National Hotel. It is just across the street from the Capitol, in a cool and pleasant locality, and the Proprietor Col. BROWN, makes it a specialty to see to it that his guests are made comfortable.

☞ Among the many speakers at the Republican mass meetings held at Raleigh on Wednesday and Thursday evenings last, none made a stronger or better impression than Hon. JOHN L. CHAMBERLAIN and WILLIS BAGLEY Esq., of the First District.

☞ A shrewd and intelligent Democrat was overheard to say the other day: "The Republicans have shown remarkable wisdom. LINDSEY for Congress and ALBERTSON on the State ticket will make it doubtful for us in the First District." He was despondent. And well may all of his party feel so.

☞ From the 1st of July to the 16th the weather in this locality has been the hottest and the thermometer ranged the highest known for fifteen years. We never experienced a continued period of such oppressive weather. On Sunday it began to "let up" and it has been more tolerable since. And yet, hot as it has been, we have heard of no fatal cases of sunstroke.

☞ Our cotemporary around the corner is happy on the discovery of a mare's nest, and in his hot haste to take advantage grows virtuously indignant over the *supposed* use of an article "without your leave sir". The article refered to did *not* appear in the "Washidgton Republican; but was furnished in advance sheets by that ablest of Americans political Magazines, *The Republic*, to be used by editor if deemed proper. It *was* used in our absence, and it seems to have been effective. Whether there is any of the Democrats papers in the District that would be improved by occasional outside editorial aid is a question for their patrons to consider.

☞ R. F. OVERMAN, Esq., Cashier of the Albemarle Bank at this place, resigned on Monday and D. C. LIPPINCOTT has been appointed his successor. Mr. OVERMAN has been the Cashier of the Bank ever since its organization in 1860. He now retires to attend his private business. Mr. LIPPINCOTT has had several years experience in the Bank, has the confidence of our business public and will make an efficient officer.

☞ The Democrats hold their Congressional Convention at Edenton to morrow. Of course Mr. YEATES will be renominated. Every effort is being made to have a big time and, as the Windsor *Times* puts it, give him a "good send off." He will need it all. When Col. LINDSEY was nominated his friends felt confident of his election. His chances have been constantly improving ever since.

☞ THOMAS S. KENAN, the Democratic candidate for Attorney General spoke here on Monday night. It was a weak and puerile effort. Even his party friends were disgusted and ashamed. If he is as "sorry" a lawyer as he is a speaker, the Lord have mercy on the State should he unfortunately be elected. But he won't be. The good people of North Carolina have too much respect for the office to permit such weak and incompetent men to fill it.

☞ The Railroad subscription was carried at the election on Saturday, by a vote of 325 in favor and 3 against it. The question was: Shall the corporation of Elizabeth City subscribe fifteen Thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company, to be paid in thirty years at six per cent interest, the bonds to be issued when the road is completed. We think our people acted wisely. We understand that it is intended to ask the county to vote Fifty Thousand dollars on the same conditions. Our readers know full well exactly where we stand on this important question.

☞ The nomination of Judge ALBERTSON for Secretary of State is the first time for many years that the extreme East has been given a man on the State ticket. In the Constitutional Convention Judge ALBERTSON evinced such sincerity of conviction, earnestness of purpose and superior ability that his fame became State wide. So strong was the feeling in his favor in the West and central part of the State, that the nomination was made without his knowing it. It seemed so manifest that "it was the right thing to do" that even the gallant and eloquent CHAMBERLAIN, who led all the others on the first ballot, in a magnificent speech, endorsed and pledged the East solidly for him. His name not only adds dignity and strength to the ticket but it will secure for it the active aid of one of the ablest speakers in the State.

☞ From a letter received from Lieutenant WALTON, dated at Washington D. C. July 14th we learn that the Consul General of Italy has sent the Treasury Department $408 in gold, to be distributed to the families of the Life Saving crew on Currituck Beach, N. C. who lost their lives while attempting to rescue the crew of the Italian Bark that was wrecked on the night of March 1st.

☞ Judge ALBERTSON was not an aspirant for Secretary of State. The nomination was given him without seeking for it. It come to him as a surprise. His name had been spoken of for Attorney General, but a delegate, one of his friends, had a letter in his pocket declining the use of his name against Col. HARGROVE.

☞ Col LINDSEY is steadily growing in favor. The hearts of the masses are with him. He attracts friends and conciliates foes. Every slander heaped upon his name has been silenced. There is a magnetism in the man that attracts instead of repels. He has health, energy, industry and experience. He knows the wants of the people as the "seaman knows the sea." He will be elected and will be felt at Washington. He will *accomplish something* for his District. It is a man like this we need to represent us.

Local Briefs.

Men who live in glass houses should be careful about throwing stones.—Local politics beginning to warm up.—Hon. C. C. POOL left for Washington on Friday, to be absent about ten days.—The Grand Master of the Grand Ludge of the State will visit Eureka Lodge, (Masonic) at this place to morrow.—Several more families went to Nag's Head yesterday,—Judge ALBERTSON passed through town on Saturday night on his return from Currituck Court,—"Mind your own business."—Some of our local Democratic speakers have commenced "throwing mud." A dirty thing to engage in.—Dull, weak and stale, KENAN's Speech Monday night.—Not so hot. Gentle breezes. Nights cooler.—Take the CAROLINIAN for the campaign. Only 60 cents.—"Cast the beam out of thine own eye."—The polite way of putting it, troubled with a chronic indisposition to exertion.—More of the Centennial visitors have returned.—Hon. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN staid over last night in town on his return from Raleigh. He is full of enthusiasm and hope. He has no superior on the stump.—Do not forget the meeting of the Stockholders of the Agricultural Society on Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M.

Neighboring Counties.

BEAUFORT:—Several sharks are sporting in the river near Washington.—Beaufort county is shipping apples and peas to the Centennial.

DARE:—Wm. Curles died very suddenly at Nag's Head about two weeks ago.—But few boarders at the Hotel.—Dr Darby fell from a house at Manteo on Friday week and died in about an hour. He was supposed to be temporarily deranged.

BERTIE:—An election is called in Bertie County on the 10th day of August to vote on the question of subscribing $100,000 to a Railroad connecting Jamesville in Martin county to Suffolk, Virginia. The Windsor *Times* is strongly advocating the subscription.—The crops have suffered for want of rain.

CURRITUCK:—Court opened on Thursday and finished on Saturday.—The Democrats held their county Convention on Monday. Billiard Baxter was nominated for the Legislature and John F. Ford for Sheriff. The people are dissatisfied. Independent candidates will be in the field.—The great Democratic meeting on Saturday ended in a flight. Jarvis didn't put in an appearance. Englehart made a weak harangue. Kenan nonrated and after several other speakers Jim Wheedbee had his "good words" to say for the editor of the CAROLINIAN for which he is duly grateful. The question is: Who struck Will Robeson? And following it, another: What was the result?—Lindsey will get a big vote in Currituck.

Business Locals.

Go see Fowler's worsteds, grenadines &c., offered at 12½ cents—worth much more.

Plenty more of those 10 cents Hats at Fowlers.

Bargains in fancy silks and dress goods at Fowlers.

☞ FOR THE CAMPAIGN. ☜

We will furnish the NORTH CAROLINIAN for the campaign, to the 15th of November, for 60 cents. The CASH must accompany each order. Send in the names, tf.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the care of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book.
March 29, '76—1yr.

ONDEBFUL SUCCESS.

It is reported that BOSCHEE' GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this Medicine direct from the Factory, at Woodbury N. J. and not one have reported a single failure, bn every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption or any disease of Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak Lungs, to go to their Druggist, J. Q. ETHERIDGE, & BRO. and get this Medicine; or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; sample bottle 10 cents. Two doses will relieve every case. Don't neglect your cough. For sale by HENRY HOOPER, Edenton, N. C,. J. W. TURNER, Hertford N. C. tf.

The Steamer "Helen Smith" has reduced the rates of freight and passage Patronize her and prevent a return to high prices. 3 2-3t

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Preminm Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair. offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Truss and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29, '76.-1y.

HOMES AND FORTUNES FOR ALL

GRAND DISTRIBUTION

of

Cash, Farms, Brick Residences, &c.

—BY—

The Kansas Land and Immigration

Association,

AUGUST 25, 1876.

Capital Stock 1,000,000, *Legally Authorized*

—o—

The Kansas and Immigrant Association, of Atchison, Kansas an enterprise chartered by the State, inaugurated and managed by men whose reputation for honesty, reliability and integrity stands unsullied, and who have the hearty endorsement of State and city officials and citizens, will, on the 25th day of August, 1876, make a grand distribution to its shareholders of many valuable award of cash and real estate. Highest cash award, $75,000, Lowest, $50. The real estate award, consisting of choice farms, business houses, residences, &c., have been selected from the most desirable and valuable property in the State. Price of shares only $5.00 each. Every shareholder will be fairly represented at the distribution. The chance offered to secure a home and a fortune are unprecedented. *Distribution positive, Aug. 25*, 1876 or money will be refunded in full.

Send in your order at once, so you may have your numbers carefully registered. For a more particular description of the enterprise, terms of agents, special offer to clubs, and purchasers of two or more shares, manner of drawing, list of endorsers and references, discription of Kansas, &c., &c., send for their illustrated paper, the "Kansas Immigrant," *mailed free* to any address. Send $5.00 for a share. Address.

S. M. STRICKLER' Sec'y,
tf Atchison, Kansas.

Old Age is Honorable.

This is true, but how few of us like to look old. Age, with its grey hairs, is never welcome, and the various arts have been brought into requisition to hide its ravages. In too many instances agents are used for that purpose, which inflict serious injury on the constitution. Especially is this the case with a large majority of the Hair Dyes of the present day. For an elegant preparation that will impart a perfectly natural color, without doing the least harm to the hair or health we recommend that made by Dr. Tutt, of New York. It possesses qualities that no other Hair Dye does, and as its analysis proves is as innocent as mountain spring water.

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector
Rev. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M., Assistant.

The sixty-ninth term of this School will commence on the Fourteenth day of September.

For a circular giving full information apply to the Rector.

PRICES REDUCED,

New Excelsior Lawn Mower

Largest Sale of Any Lawn Mower in the World

It has been adopted, and can be seen in practical operation at Central Park and all other City Parks. New York; Government Grounds and City Parks, Washington; Boston Common, Boston; Prospect Park, Brooklyn; and on almost every prominent Park throughout the United States and Canada.

At the trial held in New York City, on the 25th of June, 1874, the NEW EXCELSIOR was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM, a Silver Medal by the American Institute, in competition with all the different Lawn Mowers made in this country.

Four sizes for hand-power; four sizes for horse-power.

Prices from $14 to $900.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

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☞ Send for Circular.

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I. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market

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IF you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton. Sam'l tham Plymouth. N. C.

a3-1yr

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Carriage and Wagon Materials.

CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS,

Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Time Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts, Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damasks, &c.

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Baltimore, Md.

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Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,

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BARNES' FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHES

"An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines! The old style thrown aside when these are known! Thousands now in use! $1.500 to $2,000 per year made using them. One person out of every three who send for catalogues of these machines buys one. Say what paper you read this in, and address,

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Box 2,044. Illinois.
28-1y.

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practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.

48-1yr.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS. DR. BONANAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BONANAN, 419 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

PORTABLE STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES, STRAW BOILERS,
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS
MILL GEARING MADE
Without Patterns.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS
OF IMPROVED DESIGNS A SPECIALTY.
The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE
TURBINE WATER WHEEL 7000 in use.
ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT,
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. BALTIMORE MD

1776. 1876.

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—AT THE—

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I am prepared to furnish good Boarding and Rooms at the rate of $1.50 per day.

Street cars every 10 minutes from my door. A Horse and Carriage for a gentleman and lady, at all times.

E. J. BOSWORTH,
783, South 6th St.,
49-4t. Philadelphia, Pa.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Electro-Plated Table Ware,

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Ornamental Art Work

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Manufactured B The

Meridian Brittania Co.,

553 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those heaviest Silver Plated on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing the Trade Mark,

1847—*ROGERS BROTHERS*—XII

N. B.—This great improvement in Silver Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to all grades of plate, A 1, 8 and 12 oz as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A 1, simply and is plated 20 per cent heavier than the ordinary market standard.

☞ First Premiums awarded at all Fairs where exhibited from World's Fair of 1852 to American Institute Fair 1874.—37 6m

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New Carriage and Machine Shop.

J. F. SANDERS & CO.

Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers and Machinists.

Elizabeth City, N.. C.

With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery, and a practical knowledge of our work, we are now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.

Reparing done on all kinds of vehicles and machinery. Orders from a distance will receive special attention.

Shop on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets, near Water street.

Call on or address,

J. F. SANDERS & CO
April 26th, 1876-tf. Elizabeth y, N

People's Line for Baltimore.

The swift and elegant steamer "Sue," of this line, leaves Norfolk on

TUESDAY'S, THURSDAY'S & FRIDAY'S

for Baltimore; carrying passengers and freights at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

On Tuesday's and Thursday's, she leaves Norfolk at 3 and Portsmouth at 4, P. M. On Saturday's she leaves Norfolk at 5 and Portsmouth at 6 P. M.

Tickets to Baltimore	$2 00
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TICKETS GOOD UNTIL USED.

Be sure and go by People's Line and encourage competition.

JAS. W. McCARRICK, Agent,
Norfolk, Va.
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J. H. ZIEGLER.

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Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

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of the latest improved kind and best quality *will in two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

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Which in thrilling interest, sterling merito elegance and cheapness, has absolutely nl equal. It is "THE THING" for the Centennia period—takes on sight.

The *North American Review* says it is "deserving of *unqualified* praise; we anticipate for it an extensive popularitiy"; the *Dubuque Times* says "Just such work as thousands of the American People will be glad to possess": the *Detroit Advertiser* calls it *preferable to any yet published*." Any active man or woman of good address insured large profits and steady work for a year. For full particulars, address J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park l lace, New York. 45-8.

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Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.

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THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO.,

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cure rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and offer $1,000 for a case they cannot cure. They employ a

First-class Lady Surgeon

Terms moderate. Cures Guaranteed. Orders filled by mail. Examination free. The usual discount to patrons. Send 10 cents for descriptive book to

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Send for Price-List. Agents Wanted.

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In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

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on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

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all new and of best quality.

put prices down to lowest figures for

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Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

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CORNER OF LOCUST & NINTH STS.,

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Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.

Col. Watson proprietor of the Henry House, Cincinnati for the past twenty years and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it *throughout*. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only $3 per day.

Col. Watson is a native of Virginia; and probably the only Hotel Proprietor in Philadelphia from the South.

3-4m. JAMES WATSON,
Proprietor.

TO
the good people of Elizabeth and surrounding

Country I desire to say that I now have a full Stock of GOODS for Gentlemen's wear, and propose to sell them on such terms as will enable me to see, and make every effort to please those who favor me with their patronage. I do not claim to sell goods for less than they can be bought at wholesale, but will use every means to buy as low as the lowest, and sell at a small profit. The quality of goods will be found as represented, and on examination, prices satisfactory. Thanking the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me, I solicit a continuance of the same, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public favor. Yours truly,

E. HEM.

Elizabeth City, N. C., April 1st, 1876.

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, Groceries, &c., and in the GROCERY Department will be found a full supply of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Spices, Soaps, Starch, Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Grocery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see,

WILLIAM STEGER.

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His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding Counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

JNO. S. WAUGH,
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Manufacturer of Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, &c.

Those in want of any kind of a Vehicle would do well to give me a call.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at ... Give me a call.

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Livery Stables

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I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

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A few doors west of Road, and keep horses buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accomodated at all times and reasonable terms.

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The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

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And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

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He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accomodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

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GIVE ME WORK!

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ATLANTIC HOTEL,

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R. S. DODSON, Proprietor.

BOARD, First and Second floors per day $2.00
Third and Fourth
Special Terms for Permanent Board
June 15 h 3m

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUNTAIN HEAD

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BARGAINS.

NEW

FALL

AND

WINTER

GOODS

OF ALL KINDS

AND

IN THE LATEST

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BRODRICKS & SMITH,

3 & 5 Water St.

Offer great Inducements this all and invite your careful examination of their STOCK

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

THE ELIZABETH CITY

Bakery & confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see,

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YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

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Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

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Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

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A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.

It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our patented ... no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.

The construction of ... machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising ... working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

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SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect-fitting costumes can be produced, at a large saving in MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skillful modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
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Our Inks are of a superior quality, being made from the best ingredients and under the personal supervision of a practical printer and pressman, therefore we will GUARANTEE EVERY POUND OF INK SOLD to be of a Superior Jet Black, Quick Dying and entirely Free from Setting Off.

Our prices are from 30 to 50 per cent. lower than any other Inks manufactured in the United States.

A trial of a sample keg will convince any printer that he has been paying nearly double what he should for his Inks in times past. Put up in kegs and barrels to suit purchasers. Address,

KEYSTONE PRINTING INK CO.,
135 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA

GOOD NEWS!

The railroad is expected to run on Zimmerman's Wharf, where the continual rush is for the best Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, English Syrup, Lime, Teas, Vinegar, Spices, Soap and all kinds of *Canned Fruits* such as Pine Apples, Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn; al kinds of Pickles, Crackers, Pork, Hay, &c at *Lowest Cash Prices*. All can be convinced by calling at

Six thousand Pounds Blue fish, Salt and at lowest cash Prices, and 100 Bushels Long Island N. Y. Earley Rose and Peach low Potatoes, at the lowest Prices.

ZIMMERMAN'S Wharf

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK and Secrets for Ladies and Gents

See for two stamps. Address,

St. Joseph Medical Institute,
St. Joseph, Mo.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Recipes.

LETTUCE SALAD.—Two heads of lettuce, two hard boiled eggs, two tablespoonfuls of best salad or olive oil, one teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful white sugar, one teaspoonful mustard, one teaspoonful pepper, four tablespoonfuls of vinegar or more as required; rub the yolks to a powder and add the mixture; thin with vinegar; cut up the lettuce; put in a dish; pour the dressing over. It is delicious.

GINGER OR POP BEER.—The following is harmless but palatable: One and one-half ounces of best ground Jamaica ginger; one and one-half ounces of cream tartar; one pound of brown sugar; two sliced lemons; four quarts boiling water; one-half pint of yeast. Let it ferment for twenty-four hours; strain and bottle it. In two weeks it will be ready to use.

SIMPLE TONIC.—If one will take a teaspoonful of the extract of dandelion three times a day in a wineglassful of water it will improve the appetite very much.

CORN MEAL MUFFINS.—Full cupful of flour, also one of Indian meal (white is the best), one egg, one and one-half cupfuls sour or buttermilk, one-half table spoonful lard, one-half teaspoonful soda or saleratus dissolved in the milk, one tablespoonful sugar, little salt.

LIGHT PIE CRUST.—Pie crust will be found light if mixed with cold or ice water, and handled as little as possible. Mix with a knife as soft can be rolled, three cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful salt, one cupful of lard, rubbed in well with the hands; then mix with the knife sufficient water to make a soft dough. Take a piece of dough sufficient to cover one pie and roll out a little, then spread with lard, a little flour and salt sprinkled over it, then fold over and repeat this rolling and spreading three times. If this does not make the crust sufficiently rich and flaky, the next time roll out and spread with lard and sprinkle with salt and flour five times. Light pie crust depends much upon its being mixed soft and cold and being but little handled. Once spreading is sufficient for under crust. Some ladies use a marble slab to roll crust on instead of a board.

HOW TO CRYSTALLIZE FRUIT.—Pick out the finest of any kind of fruit, leave on their stalks, beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, lay the fruit in the beaten egg with the stalks upward, drain them and beat the part that drips off again, select them out one by one and dip them into a cup of finely powdered sugar; cover a pan with a sheet of fine paper, place the fruit inside of it, and put in an oven that is cooling; when the icing on the fruit becomes firm pile them on a dish and set them in a cool place.

Poultry Manure.

A correspondent gives the Boston *Cultivator* the results of some careful experiments to determine the actual comparative value of hen manure, from which the following is taken:

I made the first experiment I made in 1868. I had been composting my hen manure with ashes, and applying it to my crops with very good results. But from what I had read I was almost certain that the course was wrong and determined to set myself right. The hen manure was piled upon the barn floor and moistened with water so that it would heat a little and become fine; I then added the same bulk of rich loam that had had the wash of the barn-yard and a small quantity of plaster. I took one bushel of this mixture and applied it to one hundred and forty hills of corn before planting, scattering it over a circle of at least one foot in diameter. No other manure was used on the plants. I then took three pecks of the above compost and mixed with it one peck of good ashes and applied it to the same number of hills in the same manner. The corn was planted May 29, cut and stocked on September 8 and husked October 11. The portion with the hen manure gave 144 pounds of sound corn and two pounds of soft corn. The portion with hen manure and ashes gave 139 pounds of sound corn and seven pounds soft corn. I also planted one hundred and forty hills with nothing in the hills and got eighty-four pounds sound corn and thirty-one pounds soft corn. The hen manure increased the crop seventy-two per cent., hen manure and ashes thirty per cent. One-half bushel of hen manure made thirty-five pounds of sound corn on the cob, and this approximates very nearly the result I get from year to year by using hen manure. Thirty-five pounds of corn on the cob are worth at least thirty-five cents, which practically makes the hen manure worth seventy cents a bushel.

I have just weighed a bushel of hen manure from under the henroost and find it weighs thirty pounds. According to Bruckner's analyses, a bushel of hen manure contains:

	Royal Humane Society.
Phosphoric acid, .045 lb., worth 16c. per lb....	$0.072
Potash, .0055 lb., worth 7c. per lb....	.004
Nitrogen, .045 lb., worth 30c. per lb....	.193
Actual value one bushel hen manure....	$0.269

In 1869 I made another experiment, but mixed no ashes with the hen manure. Three bushels of the compost, mixed as before, made ninety-one pounds of sound corn, or thirty pounds for one bushel of the compost.

To Make Soft Soap.

A correspondent says: As I have just made our year's supply of soft soap I will tell you how I did it. I use good hard wood ashes and clean grease. By clean grease I mean the refuse grease that accumulates in the family, which is separated from bones and flesh as it gathers at the time, and put in a suitable vessel. If it gets a little moldy it will not hurt it. The ashes should also be kept dry. In lack of a larger mush tub I took a common flour barrel that was tight enough to hold water, and bored three half-inch holes in the bottom near one side, and set it on an inclined board large enough to protect three inches on three sides of the barrel and six inches on the other. In this board I cut a groove a little larger than the barrel to conduct the lye to one point for the convenience of gathering it. I first put into the barrel small pieces of wood around the holes so as to raise up the strainer and leave a small space for the lye to escape.

For the strainer I use clean hay—a little wisp wet in clear water. On the hay I put a quart of slaked lime, and then filled the barrel with hard wood ashes, wetting it and packing it down as well as I could. This I let stand till the next day, the ashes soaking so as to release the potash. In the morning I poured on boiling water in small quantities till the lye ran freely. Its strength I tested by dropping an egg into it, which would float so as to show a spot as large as a five-cent nickel. With a pailful of this lye were melted some three or four pounds of the grease, and when it boiled the mixture was poured into the soap barrel. This process was repeated till we had used up all our grease, and not lye was added till the soap assumed the desired consistency. When the strength of the ashes was exhausted they were mostly removed, and the barrel filled anew. Two barrels of good ashes well filled will make a barrel of soap, requiring from eight to twelve pounds of clear grease. As the grease was not weighed I cannot give the exact amount. Having lye enough, we used the grease we had. This is a detailed and full statement of the way we did it, and we succeeded well.

WALKING AS AN EXERCISE.—The Norwich *Bulletin* says: It is said that if a man is walking for health and enjoyment, four miles an hour is the best gait. This may be true as regards health, but for enjoyment we remember one night when it took us over four hours to walk a mile. It happened, however, that the old folks had gone to camp meeting and she had the night key, and as far as health was concerned we didn't really care if it took all night.

A market, Monday morning, a man buying strawberries. Suddenly a thought strikes him, and he says: "I hope these berries were not picked on Sunday?" Market man—"No, sir; but they grew on Sunday."

MARIA HELLER.

Her Peculiar Influence Over an Infatuated Band of Religious Fanatics.

A few years ago a young woman named Maria Heller, who lived in a small village near Hainau, in Silesia, had several epileptic fits, and while she was under their influence she pretended to receive divine inspiration and to be able to prophesy. As some of the supposed prophecies on local matters were verified, many of the villagers begun to believe in her; and when at last she foretold the Franco-German war, and that came true, their belief was much strengthened. Later on, some time in the year 1874, Maria announced that the Lord had revealed to her that a dreadful war would soon break out, and devastate the whole of Europe, and that Australia would be the only secure place of refuge in the world. She exhorted the villagers therefore to accompany her to Australia, holding out a promise that after remaining there ten years she would bring them to Jerusalem as a second resting place, and subsequently they should return to Germany, where peace and plenty would then be found. Many of the ignorant peasantry believed, and commenced preparations for the journey. They put all their money into one common fund, and, leaving themselves to Maria's guidance, proceeded by way of Hamburg to London, whence they took steamer to Melbourne. The party, numbering sixty-four souls, reached Melbourne in April, 1875. Here, however, their number was reduced to sixty by the secession of four of them.

At this time all they possessed was a little over £200 in money, and some household effects which they had brought from their German homes. They at once made their way to the Benalls district, where two of their countrymen of the name of Berndt had settled. From one of these (Mr. Carl Berndt) they received great assistance, as most of their business had to be done through him, they themselves not being able to speak a word of English. After vainly persuading them to throw off the authority of the woman Heller, and to submit no longer to her authority, he at last declined to have anything further to do with them. They consequently became much straitened, and were nearly reduced to starvation.

Their settlement is divided into two encampments, about two miles from each other, and they have built themselves bark huts to live in. They have altogether eight hundred acres of land, which they have now commenced to cultivate. Their gardens promised to be productive; but toward the end of the year provisions were running short, and they were sorely pressed. Eight of the party had died and others were ill. One of the party, who had seceded, and taken service with Mr. Berndt, says that Maria has great control over them, that she does no work, and that under her they all run great risk of starving.

Some of these particulars having come to the ears of the police of the district, an inquiry was set on foot, and from the report made, we gather that the party were living almost entirely on "damper" or bread, but that there were no actual signs of starvation, for the children appeared to enjoy rude health, and most of their elders seemed well, although having a worn appearance. Supplies of provisions were sent them sufficient to last until their harvest could be got in.

The party are described to be Lutherans, but they seem to have greater faith in their prophetess and her utterances than in anything else. They believe that during her trances she has conversations with spirits, and that God speaks to them through her. They left their homes and native land because they believed it to be the command of the Almighty. Maria herself says that she has had these trances since childhood, and believes that God speaks to her in them.

Maria Heller is described as a little over thirty years of age—looking, however, nearly forty—not at all of a prepossessing appearance, and with a rather suspicious, uneasy look. There is some doubt as to whether she is married or not, as one of the seceders from the party stated that she selected one of their number for her husband, because she had received a message that she was to do so, and that they lived together; that this man had since died, and she had selected another of the party, to whom she was then engaged. Maria, herself, however, indignantly denied having ever been married, or having lived with any one as if married.

The Ruling Passion.

The ruling passion of bull-making strong in death, or its near neighborhood, was strongly illustrated in a story McGee was fond of telling—that of two Irishmen who were strolling along the docks of Liverpool, penniless and without any prospect of securing money or employment. Presently they came to a placard:

Royal Humane Society.

£2 reward for saving a body. £1.10 for recovering the body!

"Mike," said Dennis, "Mike, d'ye see that? I'll fall overboard and you'll jump in and reshcue me, and we'll divide the reward, which will be a pound apiece." "Agreed," said Mike; "here goes," and a minute later he was floundering in the water. But no sooner had he fallen in than Dennis, to his inexpressible horror, remembered that he didn't know how to swim, and so instead of springing in and rescuing the drowning man he stood leaning over the rail staring at the bubbles which marked where Mike had sunk. Once Mike came up, but Dennis gave no sign. Twice he came up, but Dennis could neither move nor utter a word. For the fatal third he came to the surface and faintly exclaimed: "Denny, av ye ain't mighty quick it's only fifteen shillin's aich we'll get for recoverin' the body!"

Punished for Piracy.

Most of the sentences in the case of the German ship Anna have been carried out at Hong Kong, showing that the Chinese government, when it does make up its mind to punish its people, goes to the furthest extreme. Two of the murderers were apprehended and executed, and rewards are offered for the capture of the others, who escaped. Those who looked on while the slaughter was done, but took no active part, have been beaten and banished. Several houses on the islands where the plundered cargo was concealed have been burned by the public officers. The coolies who moved the cargo from place to place have been flogged. The military officials of the district have been dismissed from the service and deprived of their buttons; likewise the civil authorities for their failure to act expeditiously. The full money compensation has been given for the stolen property, and nothing remains now to be done but the burning of the junks in which the cargo was transferred from the wreck of the Anna to the shore. The evidence upon which these sentences were passed tends to show that the murders were not originally prompted by piratical intentions, but were in revenge for brutal treatment to the men by the captain and mates of the Anna.

A New Enemy to the Corn.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times* says: A new enemy to the growing crop of corn has been discovered this spring, which is committing considerable destruction in some sections of the country. It is a peculiar black worm which can scarcely be crushed on the loose earth, as it is encased in a suit of armor difficult to break. They operate in the corn hills by eating off the young plants. As many as ten or twelve worms are sometimes found in one hill. The cutworm has hitherto been a great annoyance, but this new pest is said to be even more destructive. In some townships farmers are busy replanting cornfields that have been thus devastated. Paris green has been found to be as efficacious in exterminating these worms as it is in destroying the potato bug. Powdered white hellebore is also said to be very efficacious.

A Mexican has discovered a way to keep onions for years and years without their losing that fragrant odor so much admired from the other side of the street.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

An Interesting Article—The Early History of the United States—The Obelisk to the Memory of the Father of his Country to be Finished.

A hundred years ago the American colonies contained less than three million people, and their homes, extending from New Hampshire to Georgia, were bounded on the east by the billows of the Atlantic, and on the west by the earthy cloud-capped billows of the Allegheny mountains. Beyond that range were scattered settlements, mostly military or trading posts, chief among which were Pittsburgh and the Falls of the Ohio, now Louisville. An English port called Sackville stood upon the banks of the Wabash, and an old French settlement with an English governor was the only European settlement in Illinois. All the South which fronts the gulf of Mexico, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas, as well as that part of the continent west of the Mississippi, belonged by title to European powers, but this boundless realm was claimed and occupied by Indians, who were really the lords of the forest. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston were scarcely more than villages; Albany, Carlisle, Frederick and Winchester were frontier hamlets. Manufactures scarcely existed. Coasting smacks, with a few ships from the West Indies and from Europe, constituted the only commerce. The women whirled their spinning wheels, or plied the shuttle in the loom, in almost every house, while the ax and the plow were the tools of nearly all the men. News was a slow traveler, and it took weeks, even months, to receive intelligence of what was doing in remote sections of the country.

John and Samuel Adams and James Otis were aspiring young lawyers in Boston, where John Hancock was a merchant prince; Alexander Hamilton was at King's, now Columbia College, New York; Benjamin Franklin was in London representing the postal necessities of his native country; the Lees were on their estates on the Potomac; Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson were members of the House of Burgesses, in Virginia; the Pinckneys and Rutledges were on their plantations in South Carolina; George Washington was at Mount Vernon, none of them anticipating their great future, for what sage or statesman, though endowed with quickest eye and keenest faculty of observation, could have cast the heroscope of a century and foretold what three generations have brought forth? A nation born in a day. Europe dispossessed of a continent and America from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grando, the abode of many peoples, speaking one language, swearing fealty to one political faith, and under one flag, on which are mixed all the hues of heaven. The shores of the Atlantic and Pacific bound by hooks of steel, and the Sequoia Gigantea on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada, which were growing when Solomon began his temple, the property of a race which fells its pine forests in Maine and hews it way through the cactus of Arizona. California coins its gold in Philadelphia, New England sends wares to the banks of the Columbia, the orange groves of Florida find marts in Boston, San Diego and Virginia City find all they need in New York, to which city Texas ships its cattle, Rockland lake sends ice to New Orleans, and Chicago supplies the world with wheat and corn. Forty millions of people, gathered from every zone on earth, of every hue, race and tongue, are fused into one nationality, while the kings and counselors of Europe gaze in astonishment on the activity of our Atlantic coast; and Asia, rising from the sleep of ages, beholds in startled wonder the civilization of our Pacific shore.

Who hath wrought this wondrous transformation which more than fulfills the dreams of Plato in his "ideal republic?" The underlying religious sentiment of the people will answer, God, and to Him be all the glory. Yet, under His benignant sway, one man, more than all others, was raised up for this achievement. "Many sons have done virtuously" in this great cause whom the nation honors, and whose fame with pious care she will "embalm to immortality." But one "has excelled them all;" to him the nation owes and always will owe its largest debt of gratitude. Travelers who visit Switzerland come home to tell us of Mont Blanc; those who visit the Cordilleras, returning, tell us only of Chimborazo; but any citizen of the world, speaking of American history, feels that Washington is its synonym.

Has the nation forgotten her illustrious son? If not, why has the monument intended to commemorate a people's gratitude been permitted to stand in an unfinished condition so long, under the very shadow of the nation's capitol?

We owe it to ourselves and to our children that our munificence shall show us mindful of the glorious legacy he left us in his character, and worthy to be sharers in the benediction of his fame. The simple planter by the Potomac, by disinterested and self-renouncing patriotism, reared himself to the loftiest station gained by man. The titles which he shunned and the power which he relinquished could not have added to his greatness. The influence of his life has unconsciously become an ennobling power in the life of every genuine American, and our country is to-day the home of more wise, well educated, self-governed and happy people than are to be found in any land on earth, because of his inspiration. Should our love and admiration for his patriotism fade into forgetfulness there is no hope for lesser men.

The Pharoahs reared the pyramids as tokens of their people's slavery and of their own uncurbed and kingly power. The monuments of Babylon and Nineveh, now only ruins, covered by heaps, "where very desolation dwells," were but the signs of autocratic and imperial pride. The pillar of Najan and the arch of Hadrian were not a people's tribute, spontaneous and glad, but were reared by unwilling hands to commemorate a despot's name. Westminster Abbey and the cathedral of St. Paul's are noble mausoleums, guarding the dust of England's mighty dead, but their gates are watched by deans and chapters, bishops and Houses of Parliament, but this proud monument at the nation's capitol is to be built by the free will offering of the countrymen of him whose memory it is intended to commemorate, and will be, when completed, the highest structure ever erected; let there be a glorious awakening of the people everywhere throughout the land, and let every one see to it that he has a personal interest in this great work. We publish in another column the appeal of the monument society, and we know while the bells are pealing and people rejoicing everywhere in this glad centennial time of the nation's birth, that Washington will be remembered, and the reproach which has so long tarnished the escutcheon of the republic will be wiped out.

Ringing Rocks.

Pottstown, Pa., can boast of as great a curiosity, says the Philadelphia *Press*, as nearly any town in the Union. We speak of the ringing rocks, that are situated three and one-half miles northeast of Pottstown post-office. We started early in the morning, and after walking through and gazing on as fine and picturesque scenery as can be found in this State, we came in sight of the rocks. A wilder looking place it is hard to imagine. On the rocks are advertisements and autographs of people from all parts of the country. There is an eating and refreshment stand close by for parties, etc. On striking the rocks with our hammer they sent forth as rich and delicate sounds as the finest music box. By striking different rocks we could get sounds of every note of an octave, and it is certainly the oddest freak of nature we have ever seen. The rocks cover about one acre of ground, and are a perfect mass of confusion, being piled together as if they had been upheaved by an eruption. They are visited every summer by hundreds of people, and no doubt will be visited during the centennial year by thousands.

It has already been noticed that a nickel thrown into the contribution box sounds just as loud as a silver quarter.

How to Kill the Potato Beetle.

A letter from Professor Packard has just been published by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Middletown, Conn., which contains these statements:

The "potato bug" may be looked for early in June. Its eggs will be found on the under surface of the leaves; they are bright orange red and quite large. The beetle itself is a roundish insect, half an inch long, has ten black stripes on the back, and is reddish underneath. It is larger than the "lady bug," which somewhat resembles it. The grub is thick, fat, and orange red in color, liv s about ten days on the leaves and stems, after which it enters the ground to become a beetle. Thus nearly all the life of the insect is passed on the plant. The offspring of last year's beetles will begin to lay eggs in about fifty days from the time the egg from which itself sprung was deposited. Probably not more than two crops of them will appear in our climate, but each female is capable of producing more than a thousand eggs.

The remedies are hand picking, both of the mature beetle, the grubs and the eggs. They should all be burned. Paris green is also largely used. This is a most deadly poison, containing arsenic. It is almost insoluble in water. It may be mixed with plaster, flour or fine dry earth, and dusted on the plants from a sifter or bellows, or applied stirred up in water, about a tablespoonful to a pailful, and thrown from a syringe, or sprinkled from a watering pot. In any case great care must be taken not to breathe the dust or handle with naked hands.

A number of specimens collected in New York are being analyzed in the laboratory of the station. They range in price from twenty-eight cents per pound (wholesale) to eighteen cents, and contain from ten and one-half to forty-six per centum of insoluble adulterations. The arsenic varies from fifty-five per centum in the best to twenty per centum in the lower grades. Some are mixtures of Scheele's green, others are Schweinfurth green. The former, when pure, contains seventy-one and one-half per centum of arsenious acid and twenty-eight and one-half per centum of copper oxide. The latter should contain fifty-eight per centum arsenious acid, thirty-one per centum copper oxide and ten per centum acetic acid. From these facts it appears that it will be most economical to buy the best. Ask for pure paris green. It will probably cost fifty cents per pound. If it seems to be of doubtful quality send a small sample to the station at Middletown for analysis, first finding out the name of the manufacturer. No time should be lost if the potato crop is to be saved, as the beetle has appeared in alarming numbers in many parts of the State.

The Silver Bills.

The bill introduced into the United States Senate by Senator Christiancy, as a substitute for the finance committee's "silver bill," now pending in the Senate, contains the following as its provisions:

Silver coins of the denominations of twenty-five and fifty cents are to be made a legal tender for $10, and smaller silver coins for the amount of $5. A new silver dollar of double the value of the half dollar is to be coined and made a legal tender for amounts not exceeding $10. Silver bullion in bars, stamped by the mints with their tone, weight and fineness, and also the existing trade dollars, are to be made a legal tender for the payment of all debts according to their market value as compared with the present gold standard. The market value of silver is to be determined and publicly announced from two to five days before the first of each month by a board consisting of the secretary of the treasury, the director of the mint and the United States treasurer.

What Tobacco Did.

Tobacco is generally classed as a sedative rather than a stimulant, yet its "re-actions" (to use a chemical term) are sometimes as violent as those of alcohol. Recently at Hobart Town, in Tasmania, a jury which had failed to agree on a criminal case was locked up to enforce a verdict. The result showed the danger of keeping twelve persons of different views in the same room for an indefinite length of time. Weary with fruitless discussion, some of the jurors commenced smoking; others, equally weary, but hostile to such a solace, protested vehemently against it. Discussion swelled into rage, and words were followed by blows. There was a frightful row; the furniture was broken, the windows smashed to atoms, chairs—but unfortunately without their occupants—buried into the street, and the inhabitants of Hobart Town alarmed and scandalized. After all this, the jury agreed even less than before, and the judge, in despair, finally discharged them.

Marrying by Proxy.

When our principal tar, Admiral Porter, was presented to the emperor of Brazil, he said to his majesty: "I had the honor of attending your wedding before you did." The emperor enjoys a joke, and was well pleased with this one, which, paradoxical as it sounds, was literally true. Donna Teresa, the empress, is a Neapolitan princess, and was married to Dom Pedro by proxy in Naples. Admiral Porter, then a young officer, was with the United States fleet in the bay of Naples at the time, and was present at the marriage. He was also on one of our vessels which formed part of the escort of the bride out of the harbor. This vessel was on its way to Rio, and reached the Brazilian capital in time for Admiral Porter to witness the actual marriage of Dom Pedro and his bride.

A Legal Call.

Next Monday is June court, says the Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel*, and in making the announcement the paper moralizes as follows: Oh, for the good old court times, when the criers used to cry from the windows, as did the little red-headed man in Pasquotank county, when the court ordered: "Call on John Amis and Mary Brown, Mr. Herring," and he poked his head out of the window and screamed: "John Amis and Mary Brown, John A"—

"One at a time," said the court.

"One at a time, one at a time," screamed Mr. Herring."

"Now you've done it," sung out the court, turning very red in the face.

"Now you've done it, now you've done it," screamed little Mr. Herring—ah, there were callers from Callersville in those days.

Egypt and Abyssinia.

The recent accounts of alleged defeats of the Egyptians by the Abyssinians are contradicted. The war terminated on the ninth of March last, and no fighting has occurred since. King John, of Abyssynia, sent a letter on the eleventh of March to the khedive, desiring to negotiate, and about the ninth of June the khedive sent Colonel Ali Bey, fully empowered to treat, to Adowa, where King John has been staying. The greater portion of the Abyssinian army is now disbanded, the remainder being ordered to the province of Moghly, where a revolt is in progress. The Egyptian army is returning home, only a few battalions remaining on the frontier.

The Plague in the East.

An English physician declares that the disease now desolating Mesopotamia is the veritable plague. Its ravages have decreased with a rise of temperature, which is said to prove conclusively the nature of the malady. It will be remembered that a physician writing from Bagdad some time since stated that it was not the plague, but a disease yielding to treatment with quinine. Now is the time for a medical hero. The disease, whatever it is, should be closely studied for the benefit of mankind.

Miss Linda Gilbert, the New York "prisoner's friend," during the past year received 500 books and $1,472.65 for prison libraries from charitable persons. One hundred and thirty discharged prisoners received employment through her agency.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Nicsic has at last been relieved by the Turkish Miners' wages in West Yorkshire, England, are to be reduced twelve and one-half per cent. Senator Morrill, of Maine, has been unanimously confirmed as secretary of the treasury. Since the withdrawal of the British man-of-war Ariel from Wnydah, the king of Dahomey again refuses to pay the fine recently imposed by the British commodore, Hewitt, for maltreating a British subject. During the month of May there were 2,099 cases of plague at Bagdad, of which 1,222 were fatal. By an explosion in one of Woolf's firework shops at Greenville, N. J., the entire building was demolished, and of the twenty young girls and boys employed therein two were killed, five fatally injured and nine others more or less burned by the fulminate or disabled by the falling building. A terrific hailstorm occurred near Muskogee, Ill., and completely devastated a section of country varying from one-half to two miles in width.

Mr. Blaine overexerted himself to make a speech at a Hayes ratification meeting in Washington, and has suffered a relapse in consequence. The controller of New York city having advertised for bids for $3,000,000 worth of six per cent. bonds, received various offers ranging from 105.50 to 101. The Dreadnaught, Estelle, Arrow and Orion were winners in the first contest of the international yacht regatta, off New York city. The following are the announced dates for college and amateur sports at Saratoga this season: College regatta, July 18 and 19; college athletic sports, July 20 and 21; fourth annual grand international amateur regatta of the Saratoga rowing association, August 7 and 9; international collegiate regatta, August 11, at which the foreign university crews will contest the victors of the college regatta. The guards of the Salt Lake City penitentiary were overpowered by seven prisoners, who made good their escape after fatally wounding the prison cook. Wm. Adin was hanged in Cleveland, Ohio, for the murder of his wife, step-daughter and another woman. John Haney and George Walker, two tramps, stole a boat on the Delaware river, and while endeavoring to pass through Fiddler's Elbow, a rift below Milford, Pa., were overturned and drowned.

Gen. Crook's command had a fight with Sioux Indians, in which nearly one hundred of the latter were killed, with a loss to the expedition of nine dead and twenty-one wounded. A colored murderer was taken from the jail at Burlington, Ky., by a mob of masked men, who intended to hang him. On the way to the place selected, the man broke away and ran, when he was brought down with a pistol shot, instantly hung to a tree, and his body riddled with bullets. Paris, Ky., has had ten or twelve buildings, including a church, destroyed by a tornado which swept through the town. Scotland won the international rifle challenge trophy—the score standing: Scotland, 1,226; England, 1,201; Ireland, 1,140. James Courtright has pleaded guilty at Wilkesbarre, Pa., of embezzling $20,000 while county treasurer. Minnesota's growing wheat crop has been seriously damaged by recent unfavorable weather. A Constantinople correspondent writes that the irregular Turkish troops committed terrible atrocities in Bulgaria during the insurrection, and names thirty-seven villages which were completely destroyed and the inhabitants either killed or driven away. Among the refugees there were no girls over ten years of age, the Turks having carried off all the older ones. The number of people massacred is estimated at between 18,000 and 30,000. The English ambassador called the attention of the Turkish authorities to the matter.

Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, has been elected Speaker *pro tem.* of the House—Mr. Cox having left his duties to attend to politics. Two of the northern spans of the railroad bridge across the Missisippi river at Kansas City have been burned. The loss is estimated at $100,000. It will probably take two weeks to repair the bridge. At Robinson, Ill., a desperate murderer, who attacked and nearly killed the sheriff when locking up the prisoners for the night, was taken out of jail by a crowd and hung. A mail train ran off the track near Cervia, Spain, and seventeen passengers were killed and thirty-seven wounded. Mrs. Larry McCarty and her daughter were burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in Ogdensburgh, N. Y. Samuel Neuemacher attempted to go down a foul well in Philadelphia, when he was overpowered by the gases and fell into the water. John Solomon went to his rescue, but was also overcome. Both men expired before aid could be extended.

The noted Bishop Cummins died in Baltimore county, Md., aged fifty-four years. The war in Honduras, Central America, is still undecided. The aid expected from Guatemala by the revolutionary chief, Medina, has not been received. Venezuela has declared the church and State separate. All the convents have been suppressed and their endowments given to various charitable institutions. A base ball game between the Yale and Harvard nines was won by the former. Trouble is brewing between China and England. The schooner B. P. Chase lost her foremast by lightning and one of the crew was killed by the same agency. By an explosion in the colliery pit at Shofield, Eng., six men were killed. The English are strengthening the fortress at Gibraltar by all the means that can be devised.

The Democratic National Convention which met at St. Louis was called to order by Augustus Schell, who made a speech calling attention to the situation of affairs in the country, and said that the rules by which this convention is governed are such as to insure the nomination of some gentleman whose character and position as a statesman and individual is ripe in the experience of the one and pure and stainless in his character in the other. You will see that none other is nominated for either of these offices. As to the platform, this convention will act wisely and in accordance with the principle that those are best governed who are least governed. He nominated Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, as temporary chairman. Prayer was made by Bishop Marvin. Mr. Abbott, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that the rules of the last National Democratic Convention govern this body. The resolution was adopted. It includes the two-thirds rule usual in the convention in nominating candidates. Miss Couzins, from the Woman's Rights National Convention, was present and addressed the convention, asking that a female suffrage plank be adopted in the platform. Referred to committee on resolutions. The committee on credentials reported that there were no contested seats—that the States were fully represented—and that the delegates reported by the chairman of the respective delegations as delegates to the convention are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from their respective States. At the permanent organization General John A. McClernand, of Illinois, was appointed president, and for vice presidents and secretaries, one from each State. The International Temperance Congress, through its president, presented the request that "in your centennial platform you will pronounce against the traffic in alcoholic liquors as a chief cause of crime, pauperism, and political corruption, and nominate as your candidates for President and Vice-President total abstainers from intoxicating beverages and supporters of the prohibition of the liquor traffic as the true national legislative policy."

The Republicans of Vermont have nominated Horace Fairbanks for governor and Redfield Proctor for lieutenant-governor. A boat race on the Thames, for $1,000 a side, between Sadler, champion of England, and Trickett, champion of Australia, resulted in a victory for the Australian by four lengths. Oscar, crown prince of Sweden, is visiting this country in a quiet manner. Mr. Blaine has sufficiently recovered to be able to leave Washington for Maine. Wm. Kingsley shot his wife and then committed suicide in Providence, R. I. He was for many years a local preacher in the Methodist church.

BLAST FURNACES.—There are now fifty-one anthracite furnaces in the Lehigh region, with a capacity of producing in the aggregate about 600,600 tons of iron per annum. Half of the number are, however, not in blast at this time. The raw material used in making the above is about as follows: Coal, 900,000 tons, and limestone, 270,000 tons, making a sum total, in tons, of 2,070,000 for one year's product.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Sherman submitted an amendment providing that the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and authorizing the secretary of the treasury to limit the coinage thereof to such amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution then passed.

The Senate proceeded to vote on motion of Mr. Ingalls to lay aside the Indian Appropriation bill and take up the House bill reported by the committee on Indian affairs to transfer the Indian bureau to the War department, and it was agreed to—yeas, 20; nays, 17.

On motion of Mr. Windom the vote by which the Indian Appropriation bill was laid aside was reconsidered. After various motions the section proposing the transfer of the Indian bureau was stricken out of the bill by 24 to 22.

The House took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in committee of the whole, and was addressed by Mr. Stenger (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, in regard to the Freedman's bank. Mr. Cook (Dem.), of Georgia, spoke in regard to refunding the cotton tax. The House then laid aside the bill to take up the Senate amendments to the Silver bill.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, said the amount of estimates for the navy submitted for the next fiscal year was $20,871,666.40. This amount appropriated for the present fiscal year was $17,011,856.90. The bill now before the Senate, as reported by the committee on appropriations, proposed to appropriate $16,119,290.40, being an increase on the House bill of $3,685,000, and a decrease as compared with the appropriation bill of the present fiscal year of $892,616.50.

The amendments proposed by the committee on appropriations were agreed to as follows: Increasing the appropriation for pay of officers, seamen, etc., from $5,750,000 to $7,200,000; increasing that for the civil establishment at the several navy yards from $85,000 to $100,000, and that for local pilotage from $45,000 to $58,000.

The amendment increasing the appropriation for equipment of vessels from $970,000 to $1,250,000 was passed. The amendment increasing the appropriation for the bureau of yards and docks from $440,000 to $760,000 was rejected.

The next amendment of the committee was to increase the appropriation for the bureau of construction and repairs from $1,500,000 to $2,500,000. Mr. Edmunds moved to make the amount $2,000,000. Agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds submitted the following as a substitute for the clause in the House bill proposed to be struck out by the committee on appropriations:

No increase of the force of any navy yard shall be made at any time within sixty days next before any election to take place for President of the United States or member of Congress, except when the secretary of the navy shall certify that the needs of the public service makes such increase necessary at that time.

The substitute was agreed to.

The committee on appropriations reported in favor of increasing the appropriation for the bureau of steam engineering from $885,000 to $1,500,000. Mr. Edmunds moved to amend so as to make the amount $1,000,000, and it was agreed to.

The next amendment of the committee provided that hereafter all appointments of second lieutenants in the marine corps shall be made from graduates at the naval schools. Agreed to.

The bill having been considered in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee were concurred in. It was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.) of Vermont, asked that the bill to amend the Enforcement act be taken up. Opposition was made to it, and it was taken up only upon a strict party vote of 24 to 14. The bill having been amended verbally, and considered in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed—yeas, 25; nays, 13.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Indian and Naval Appropriation bills, and agreed to the conferences on those bills asked for by the House of Representatives. Messrs. Windom, Logan, and Ransom were appointed members of the committee on the former, and Messrs. Sargent, Cragin, and Withers on the latter.

Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, explained the provisions of the Army Appropriation bill, and said that the first eight sections of the bill as it came from the House proposed to reorganize the army. The committee on appropriations had not felt authorized to examine into that subject, and therefore reported in favor of striking out those eight sections. The bill as it came from the House appropriated $24,283,269.40. To this amount the Senate committee on appropriations had added $3,278,892, making the total amount called for by the bill as now before the Senate $27,561,361.40, or $1,237,468.60 less than the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. The House proposed to reduce the army in numbers as well as the compensation of officers. The bill proposed to reduce the army five regiments, while the bill which recently passed the House proposed a reduction of ten regiments. The amendment proposed by the committee to strike out the eight sections reorganizing the army, reducing the pay, etc., was agreed to—yeas, 24; nays, 13. Other amendments proposed by the committee were agreed to as follows:

Increasing the appropriation for expenses of the commanding general's office from $2,000 to $5,000, and that for expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits from $75,000 to $105,000. Increasing the appropriation for the pay of the army from $9,154,788 to $9,660,474, providing that from and after the first day of January next there shall be no more than forty paymasters in the army, the reduction to be made by dropping from the rolls the junior commissions until the maximum of forty is reached.

The bill having been considered in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee agreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 12. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The District Tax bill was reported to the Senate. The amendments made in the committee were agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Morrill (Rep.), of Maine, from the conference committee on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, reported that the conferees on the part of the House were unable to agree. He moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and agree to the new conference asked for by the House. The motion of Mr. Morrill to grant the new conference was agreed to, and Mr. Morrill appointed Messrs. Morrill, of Maine, Allison, of Iowa, and Norwood, of Georgia, members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

HOUSE.

Mr. Cox (Dem.), of New York, moved concurrence in the amendments. Mr. Landers (Dem.), of Indiana, offered the amendment making the trade dollar no longer a legal tender. The amendments were finally referred to the committee on banking and currency.

Mr. Stenger resumed his remarks on the Freedman's bank. Among the facts he quoted incidentally were these: That the deposits of the colored men in the bank in nine years were $56,000,000; the South had been drained of money by the branches of the bank, which sent its funds to the main concern at Washington; the final loss to depositors will be about $1,500,000.

The committee having proceeded to consider the bill by sections, Mr. Warren (Dem), of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to pay the executor of the estate of the late Henry Wilson $19,222, being the salary for the unexpired term of his office as Vice-President.

After speeches by Mr. Hoar (Rep.), of Massachusetts, and Mr. Wood (Dem.), of New York, in favor of the amendment, and of Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, in favor of limiting the amount to one year's pay, the amendment was adopted.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, Mr. Hoskins (Rep.), of Illinois, in the chair. Mr. Vance, of Ohio, to have the public printing done under contract by the lowest bidder. Agreed to.

The Senate amendments to the Navy Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a committee